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MR. BRANDEIS ARGUES FOR RAIL ECONOMIES IN LIEU OF INCREASES

Attorney for Shippers of Atlantic Seaboard Gives Interstate Commerce Commission His Views on Saving.

CALLS RATES AMPLE

Would Have Roads Institute Strict Business Management and Cooperate to Reduce Operating Expenses.

WASHINGTON—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston at the investigation to-day before the interstate commerce commission on the proposed advance in freight rates, made his argument as counsel for the traffic committee of the trade organizations of the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Brandeis, in his argument, addressed himself to the question, "Are rates too low or existing operating costs too high?"

"We contend," he said, "that rates are ample, but that the expense of operation is excessive; that wages are not too high, but that, as the management is unscientific, labor, material, equipment and plant fail to give adequate results."

Attorney Brandeis pleaded for the introduction of management under which the railroads should get 100 cents for every dollar expended. He assumed two propositions to be established and accepted by the commission: First, that classification territory has yet introduced such management into any department; second, that such management with its incidental large economies, is applicable to corporations generally, as that if not applicable to railroads some special reason must be shown why they are an exception.

Asks an Investigation

It was contended that no claim was made by any railroad that it had introduced such management. If such a claim should be made he asked the privilege of examining before an examiner appointed by the commission the operating man or men of the railroad making such a claim. He asked, furthermore, the privilege of having experts go into the shops and places where the work is done, to determine whether or not such a claim has any foundation in fact.

Regarding the economies which he was urging as a substitute for the freight rate advances Mr. Brandeis said:

"The railroads in official classification territory estimate that the aggregate increase of revenue which the proposed freight advance would contribute in a year is only \$27,000,000. Twenty-seven million dollars is little more than 3 per cent of the aggregate operating expenses of these railroads for the fiscal year. These expenses approximate \$900,000,000, or about one half of the operating expenses of all the railroads in the country, which amounted to nearly \$1,800,000,000 during the last fiscal year."

"Now, can it be seriously doubted that if a determined, cooperative effort were made by these railroads to reduce their operative costs, it would be found possible to effect a saving on the average of 3 per cent, and effect that saving even without the aid of a scientific management?"

Why Not Cooperate?

"Why not cooperate to reduce costs?" he asked. "The railroads have shown

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U. S. SENATORSHIP IN CALIFORNIA WON BY JUDGE WORKS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Judge John D. Works was elected United States senator over A. G. Spaulding Tuesday in the Legislature.

Works, Republican, 92; Spaulding, Republican, 21; Mervier, Republican, 1; Baker, Democrat, 3; Kent, Republican, 1; necessary to elect, 61.

Judge Works, ever since the civil war, has been identified with the legal affairs of the West. He was a member of the Legislature several years and twice occupied a seat on the bench, once as judge of the superior court of San Diego county and once as judge of the supreme court of the state. He has written several legal works.

HEALTH BILL REPORTED.

WASHINGTON—The bill changing the name of public health and marine hospital service to the public health bureau was ordered to be favorably reported to the House Tuesday afternoon. It gives the new bureau jurisdiction over the pollution of streams and other powers.

OHIO SENATOR IS MR. POMERENE.

COLUMBUS—Atlee Pomerene, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was nominated and practically elected to the United States Senate on Tuesday by the vote of every Democratic member of that body.

MILK JARS SAID TO BE OF SHORT MEASURE

Daniel C. Palmer, state commissioner of weights and measures, in his annual report issued to-day, recommends a change in the size of milk bottles, asserting that many of those in use are short measure and result in a loss to the consumer of one-half cent on each bottle. Massachusetts is the only state which allows the use of short measure bottles.

A more strict inspection of taxicabs

when in use, is asked for as well as authority for the state department to enforce the coal law.

The report says that 907,627 weights, measures and balances were sealed in Massachusetts in 1910. Of this number 43,601 required adjustment before being sealed; 17,822 were condemned as incorrect and unfit for use. There were 181 prosecutions for short weight offenses and fines amounted to \$1,248.

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The action was in response to the visit of a committee from the South Boston Improvement Association.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

RICHARD W. HALE IS COMMISSIONER

Richard W. Hale, attorney, of this city, was sworn in today as United States commissioner for Boston by Judge Frederick Dodge of the United States district court. He was formerly a commissioner but resigned when elected to the state House of Representatives.

Other commissioners in Boston are: William H. Hayes, 2d; William Grinnell and Gen. Charles K. Darling.

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(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

EVACUATION DAY OFFICER IS NAMED

Councilor Thomas J. Kenney was appointed by the mayor today to take charge of preparations for the Evacuation day celebration in South Boston, March 17. The mayor promised that the city would make the usual appropriation.

The results of a municipal election in Boston have not been defined so well in years as in the election of Monday, March 17.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

SUCCESSFUL IN THE CONTEST FOR CITY COUNCIL



TIMOTHY J. BUCKLEY.



DANIEL J. McDONALD.



EARNEST E. SMITH.

MILFORD PLANNING A PUBLIC RECEPTION TO TOWNSMAN DRAPE

MILFORD, Mass.—Former Gov. Eben S. Draper will receive a welcome home tonight in the form of a reception in the town hall under the auspices of the Milford Board of Trade. It will be a public affair and the selectmen and other town officials will figure prominently in the event.

The reception will begin at 7:30 p. m. In the receiving line will be representatives of the Board of Trade, including the president, Harold M. Curtiss, H. D. Bowker, Frank F. Lee, John P. Stratton, M. F. Green and William D. Leahy. Mrs. Draper is expected to attend the reception.

At the banquet, at 8 o'clock, there will be a number of impromptu speeches. As it is to be a strictly Milford affair, there will be no outside guests. About 350 will attend.

STANDARD OIL CASE ARGUMENTS BEGIN IN U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—Re-arguments were begun today in the case of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Rockefeller holding company, in the supreme court of the United States. The government's charge is with being a monopoly.

Attorney-General Wickes, in his argument on the same case last year, declared it was his opinion that the Standard Oil suit was "probably the most important ever before the supreme court."

HOUSE BURNS IN PEABODY.

PEABODY, Mass.—The apartment building at 39 Central street, occupied by James F. Conner and E. F. Gardner was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss, including furniture, amounted to about \$4000.

OPEN ROOMS OF NEWTON TRUST.

NEWTON, Mass.—New banking rooms of the Newton Trust Company in Nonantum square, are open for inspection from 4 to 6 p. m. today.

TECH WIRELESS SOCIETY PLANS TO INCREASE WORK

Under the leadership of Edward M. Symms, 1911, of Winchester, Mass., the Wireless Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is said to be making great headway. New officers announced today are: President, Edward M. Symms, 1911; vice-president, James Ellis, 1912; secretary, E. M. Mason, 1912; treasurer, P. L. Flansburg, 1912. Joseph Pryor Fish, 1912, was elected a member of the board of directors.

It is hoped by the officers in charge to do considerable work of a quantitative nature the coming terms. It is planned also to give the members who have had no large amount of practical experience an opportunity to learn to read and send the Morse and Continental codes with the necessary speed. For this two miniature stations will be installed.

The members of the Tech society expect to carry out some apparatus building and for this week regular hours will be assigned to all students of the club in order that everybody may have an equal chance to become familiar with wireless methods and constructions.

LYKENS' CAPTAIN IS FREE OF BLAME

Federal Inspectors Carleton and Savage, after inquiry, have decided to recommend to the authorities in Washington that Capt. Francis E. Hammond of the tug Lykens was in no way responsible for the loss of barges Treverton, Corbin and Pine Forest, with 17 men, on Peaked Hill bar.

Captain Hammond furnished his report today. He said that the barges parted, the bit breaking on the foremost barge. Immediately he had pulled the hawser on board he tried to locate the tow, but their lights were out. The wind was blowing a gale and the sea was rough.

TEAMING TUNNEL UNDER BAY ASKED

A petition for a teaming and passenger tunnel under the harbor to East Boston, to be constructed by the Boston transit commission, was filed with Mr. Kimball, clerk of the House of Representatives, today, by Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston.

The petitioner asks that the tunnel be constructed with terminals near the East Boston ferries, and that it consist of a roadway for two lines of travel, with a sidewalk on each side; also elevators for passengers.

ELECTION IN BOSTON A CLEAN-CUT VICTORY FOR THE REFORMERS

Candidates of Mayor Fitzgerald Are Defeated With the Exception of Timothy J. Buckley for Councilor.

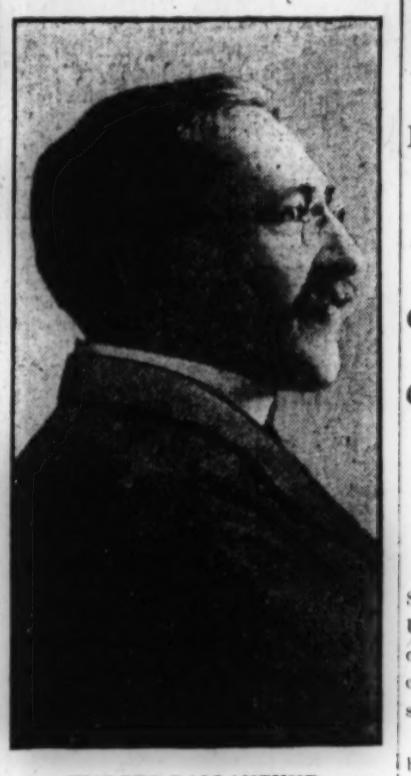
VOTE CAST LIGHT

Advocates of License, Stirred to Activity by Early Reports, Are Successful by a Reduced Majority.

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(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT SLATED FOR REELECTION AS RESULT OF RECENT VOTE



WALTER BALLANTYNE.

STATE SENATE BILL TO HOUSE WORKMEN AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

Senator Ross of New Bedford introduced a bill in the upper branch of the Legislature today providing that any city or town may appropriate \$1 annually on each \$1000 of taxable valuation of the year preceding, to be expended for the purchase of land in its suburbs for the erection of dwellings as homesteads for its working people. The bill makes the state treasurer, bank commissioner and tax commissioner the "homestead board" to administer the provisions of the act.

Another resolve provides that there be allowed and paid from the state treasury \$25,000 to the Women's Permanent Industrial Exhibit Association for the purposes of such association.

Senator Ross also introduced a bill providing that no employee shall be required or permitted to work in any factory on Washington's birthday, on Feb. 22, except to perform such work as is absolutely necessary and another providing that no employee shall be required or permitted to work in any factory on any legal holiday.

The association meets for the purpose of giving added force to the movement for the creation by Congress of a permanent national tariff commission.

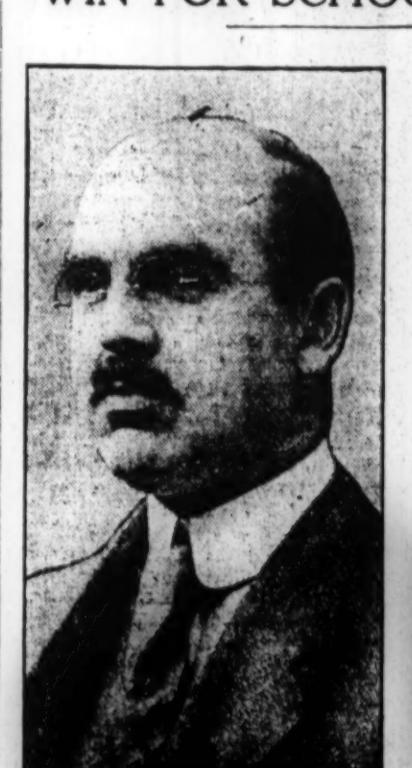
Business men and manufacturers from New England, New York and other northern states formed the greater part of the delegates. Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, who addressed the morning session, laid emphasis on the fact that a tariff commission would gather economic data of even greater service to the people than to Congress. He also said in part:

"Another function of which little has

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

WIN FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE



THOMAS F. LEEN.



MICHAEL H. CORCORAN.

MR. WALKER TO NAME SENATOR LODGE IN REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Representative Crane of Cambridge Comes Out in Favor of the Nahant Man.

CAUCUS DATE SET

Col. Theodore Roosevelt Says He Hopes and Believes That the Legislature Will Reelect His Friend.

Speaker Joseph Walker will nominate Senator Lodge for reelection to the United States Senate at the Republican caucus which is to be held Jan. 16. The call for the caucus is expected to be sent out today.

Senator Lodge's candidacy got another boom today when Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge issued a statement announcing his unqualified support of Mr. Lodge.

Later Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself with regard to the candidacy of Mr. Lodge in these words: "I hope and believe that he will be returned." Mr. Roosevelt was returning from a meeting of the Harvard overseers when he allowed himself to be interviewed on the subject only to this extent.

Announcement of nomination of the senior senator by Mr. Walker is, it is thought, will emphasize the position which the speaker has taken throughout the campaign that Senator Lodge should be returned and that Mr. Walker is not a candidate for his place in the national Senate.

Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge, who has been claimed by opponents of the senior senator as an anti-Lodge man, today issued a statement favoring the return of Senator Lodge to the United States Senate. The Cambridge representative said in part:

"I shall vote for Senator Lodge in the coming Republican caucus, and if he receives the caucus nomination, and there seems no doubt he will, I shall vote for him in the Legislature as long as opportunity offers.

"For the past few months Senator Lodge has been the subject of the most bitter and prejudiced attacks ever directed against a public servant in Massachusetts.

"The people of the entire country view with amazement this effort in Massachusetts to defeat a man whose service to state and nation has at least been equal to that of his great predecessor.

"I believe that Governor Foss and his followers have by their efforts created a strong and growing popular demand for the return of the senior senator. Within a few weeks there has been, in my opinion, a marked change in public sentiment."

At the meeting of the Democratic legislators Thursday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the senatorial situation, the names of former Congressmen John R. Thayer of Worcester who has announced his willingness to become a candidate and Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell of South Boston, it is said, will be presented as candidates for the Democratic nomination.

As the meeting has been designated a conference rather than a Democratic candidate will not be binding on all present.

Many Democratic leaders believe that no candidate should be named by their party at the conference but that the Democrats should unite with the anti-Lodge Republicans and support a coalition candidate. Governor Foss and Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Democratic state committee, are understood to hold this view.

Legislators favorable to the candidacy of former Congressman Thayer are expected to present in the conference the views of the latter on the senatorial nomination which are, in effect, that the Democratic legislators should unite upon one of their party who represents the principles embodied in their platform and support him to the close of the contest.

Congressman Butler Ames has stated his willingness to give what strength he has among the legislators to the cause of those who have placed Speaker Walker's name in the field, if after the first ballot for senator no one has been elected and it appears that Mr. Ames himself cannot be the winner.

George Fred Williams has let it be known that he will not be a Democratic candidate for senator. He is expected to be one of Governor Foss' advisers during the present session of the Legislature.

"Moderato" from Trio in B major, Rubinstein; vocal selections, a. "Boat Song" Ware, b. "Memory" Parks, c. "The Old Black Mare" Squire; solo for piano forte "Fantasie Impromptu," Chopin; Elegia Scherzo from Trio in D minor, Arensky; solo for violin, a. Canzonetta, d'Ambrosio; b. Berceuse, Cui; c. Feuillet, Papini; vocal selections, a. "Dreams" Sos

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**BOSTON REFORMERS'
 CANDIDATES VICTORS
 IN CITY ELECTION**

(Continued from Page One.)

where the figures give scarcely an opportunity for a recount or a protest.

In the city council for this year, the only change will be the substitution of Ernest E. Smith for Frederick J. Brand, and there is every indication that Walter Ballantyne will succeed himself as president.

In the school board the organization will probably be the same as last year, David A. Ellis succeeding himself as chairman.

Only 52.10 per cent of Boston's total vote was polled and the mayor says it would have fallen to 40 per cent had it not been for the activity of the license workers.

He said that he would go to the Legislature this year with a bill asking for amendments to the charter providing for biennial election in which all the members of the city council should go before the people for election and at least two candidates from a dozen or more sections of the city should be on the ballot and those receiving the largest vote on a ballot at large should be declared elected.

According to figures compiled on the vote of the last eight years on "off year" elections, this year's vote is shown to be the smallest by 7.27 per cent. The figures for these years are: 1896, 73.24 per cent; 1898, 68.81; 1900, 70.14; 1902, 59.37; 1904, 62.58; 1906, 68; 1908, 64; 1911, 52.10.

Reform organizations comprising the Citizens Municipal League, the Good Government Association and the Public School Association, defeated Mayor Fitzgerald's ticket with the exception of one candidate, electing two of the three candidates to the city council and both members of the school committee.

Ernest E. Smith, Daniel J. McDonald and Timothy J. Buckley were the successful city council candidates, the last two being reelected. Mr. Buckley was the only Fitzgerald candidate to even approach an election.

For the school board the Municipal

League, the Good Government Association and the Public School Association all picked and endorsed Michael H. Corcoran, Jr. and Dr. Thomas F. Leen for the school committee, who were elected easily.

Of the school committee candidates the highest of the four was Dr. Leen, who received 32,612 votes. Mr. Corcoran, the other winner, received 29,850. Dr. W. J. Gallivan received 26,935, and Mrs. Julia E. Duff 24,659.

Of the city council group Buckley was the highest man, having 21,806 votes to his credit. Smith, as a good second with 20,950 and McDonald was a good third with 20,721. Messrs. Buckley and McDonald are members of the present city council. They were elected a year ago for the one-year term. Joseph A. Sheehan, who was nominated by the Municipal League, was fourth in the list, having 19,656 votes.

Frank A. Goodwin of East Boston received 17,609 votes and was fifth in the race. The other candidates finished in the following order: Sixth, John J. Butler of ward 18; seventh, Frank J. O'Hara of ward 14; eighth, Thomas J. Collins of ward 13; ninth and low man, Thomas F. Mansfield of ward 1.

This was the second election under charter revision and only about one half the registered voters went to the polls.

On the question as to whether or not Boston shall continue to license the saloon the license advocates won by nearly two to one. It was generally believed the small vote being polled would give the anti-saloon people a decided advantage, but this advantage was offset by the later work of the license element.

The license vote this year was only 900 larger than a year ago when the license advocates had a majority of 27,122.

Nine candidates went to the polls for three places in the city council being the choice of the reform organizations, three of Mayor Fitzgerald and three were independent.

Although under the charter revision there can be no party designation opposite the names on the ballots, the Democratic city committee took an active part in the contest and endorsed Mr. Buckley and Mr. Butler for the council and Dr. William Gallivan and Mrs. Julia E. Duff for the school committee.

In the results the Democratic city organization went down to defeat with Mayor Fitzgerald's supporters, Mr. Buckley being the only one of the first candidates who was victorious.

The results of the election proved a surprise. Throughout the day it was believed the Democratic city committee working with the Fitzgerald machine could not be defeated and it was deemed questionable whether Councilor McDonald on the league slate could pull through.

Now that the reform organizations have proved their strength in years when no mayor is to be elected, they will start a campaign for the recall of Mayor Fitzgerald at the state election next year.

Some of the political leaders expressed themselves as follows on the results:

Mayor Fitzgerald—The result of the city council election did not surprise me. The Democrats dissipated their strength among five candidates with the usual result.

Robert J. Bottomley, secretary Good Government Association—The results of the election are gratifying to all who are interested in the decent government of our city.

John A. Coulthurst, chairman executive committee Citizens Municipal League—The Citizens Municipal League has again been sustained at the polls.

Charles F. Ross, secretary of the Public School Association—In an off year, when the interest in the election was at its lowest ebb the voters showed a realizing sense of the importance of the school issue.

Among the New England delegates are:

F. P. O'Connor, Frank W. Bailey, William E. Butler, Charles H. Cross, A. Lincoln Filene, J. S. Hathaway, Isaac H. Locke, Otto J. Pfeiler, Walworth Pierce, William L. Shearer, Sidney S. Conrad, Ferdinand Strauss, Walter M. Lowney, Harry R. Wellman, Fred L. Carter, Edie Eldridge, Paul Fitzpatrick, William D. Fulton, George O. Sheldon, William M. Flanders, Lewis E. Foye, Russell R. Whitman, Elmer E. Foye, James F. Blais, M. H. Gulesian, John A. Voddy, Ralph S. Bauer, C. C. Ferris, Louis Stoughton Drake, Robert W. Sanford, Arthur K. Hunt, Henry S. Lyons, Samuel Hobbs, Emmett H. Naylor, Richard E. Traiser, Norman Marshall, John Shirreffs, Granville E. Foss, Jr., Charles C. Hoyt, Frank J. Endwic, W. S. Forbes, J. H. Sayward, A. P. Hitti, Edward A. Filene, Bernard C. Cobb, John H. Fahey, W. H. McCloskey, George T. Coppins, W. E. Simmons, Elmer J. Blas.

Who They Are

Daniel J. McDonald is prominent in labor circles and is secretary of the allied printing trades council in 1902 and 1903 and in the house of representatives in 1905, 1906 and 1907. He lives at 28 Marion street, Charlestown.

Ernest E. Smith is a member of the bar, treasurer of the general theological library, founder of the West End Voters' Club and worker with the West End Improvement Society and kindred associations. He is a Harvard graduate.

Timothy J. Buckley is an employee of the Boston Globe. He lives in ward 3, Charlestown, and represented that ward as a Democrat in the House in 1906 and 1907. Last year he was elected councilor under the new city charter.

Dr. Thomas F. Leen was graduated from Harvard in 1898. Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., six years ago was made a candidate for mayor. He lives in South Boston.

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.

BLACKSTONE—Grauman's.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Three Minutes.

COLONIAL—The Great White.

GARRICK—The Prince of Pilsen.

GRAND—The Dawn of a Tomorrow.

ILLINOIS—The Arcadians.

LAUREL—The Bachelor.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

MCKEEVERS—Polly of the Circus.

OPERA—The Rich Queen.

PRINCESS—Albert Chevalier.

STUDEBAKER—Sentimental Sally.

WHITNEY—The Little Damozel.

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**BOSTON MAN OPENS
 TARIFF COMMISSION
 MEETING AT CAPITAL**

(Continued from Page One.)

been said, but which is most important that the commission should proceed to ascertain the effect of the tariff upon the prices of articles of general consumption.

"The action of an intelligent commission would remove many subjects from the realm of political discussion and settle in the public mind issues which we now attempt to settle by loud assertions by one party and equally loud denials by the other."

Among the other speakers today were Prof. H. C. Emery, chairman of the tariff board, H. E. Miles, Allen Ripley Foote and Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

For tomorrow, President Schurman of Cornell, Representative Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin and James T. Burke of Pennsylvania, appear on the program, and in the evening the convention will be concluded with dinner at which President Taft, Senator Cummins of Iowa, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Newlands of Nevada and Representative Longworth of Ohio are to be the speakers.

Mr. Cobb, in calling the convention to order, spoke briefly, outlining the purposes of the meeting.

Professor Emery said in part: "Many of you have long worked in favor of a permanent commission to investigate tariff conditions. My connection with this question has been limited to one year of experience along lines which at least are a beginning in this direction.

"Let me say two things: First, that the appointments to the tariff board were in no sense of a political nature and that no question was asked beforehand as to the party affiliations or the political theories of any member of the board. I know, for instance, that my own appointment was settled before it was known whether I was a Republican or a Democrat, a protectionist or a free trader. Second, that at the first meeting which we had with the President, he gave us our instructions to proceed to find out as rapidly as possible all essential facts regarding the effect of the tariff without reference to any party, any theory or any sectional interest. I shall never forget the emphasis with which he told us that he wanted the facts and nothing but the facts.

"Your organization represents a demand for an improvement in the method of investigations which shall serve as a basis for tariff legislation. I can assure you, from our experience, that we are confident that thorough and accurate information can be obtained. There are many difficulties and different lines of inquiry must be adopted in different cases. On your main contention, however, that the government can secure adequate and unbiased information for such purposes, you are unquestionably right.

The results of the election proved a surprise. Throughout the day it was believed the Democratic city committee working with the Fitzgerald machine could not be defeated and it was deemed questionable whether Councilor McDonald on the league slate could pull through.

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Among the New England delegates are:

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New England Men on Hand

A special train of five sleeping cars which left South station last evening reached Washington early today, carrying 150 business men of New England to the convention of the National Tariff Commission.

The trade extension committee of the Public School Association—in an off year, when the interest in the election was at its lowest ebb the voters showed a realizing sense of the importance of the school issue.

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TELEPHONE PETITION OPPOSED.

A petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for permission to place wires on poles in Jefferson street, Cambridge, was the cause of considerable discussion among Cambridge residents Tuesday night. Alderman O'Connor said that he thought no more permits should be issued until after the committee on investigation of the company finished its work, unless as a special accommodation to some person.

TALKS OF MACDOWELL PAGEANT.

Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., held its January meeting late Tuesday at the Melrose Highlands Congregational church, when an address on the MacDowell pageant at Peterboro, N. H., was given by Mrs. E. C. Miller of Wakefield. Her daughter, Miss Barbara Miller, and Miss Lizzie Dickinson, rendered selections from MacDowell's compositions.

LECTURE ON FLORIDA.

William Lyman Underwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will lecture at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening on "Journeying Through Unfrequented Paths in Florida." Mr. Underwood will also touch upon the Everglades and the Florida keys. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

FIRE IN ESEX STREET BUILDING.

Smoke and water caused damage estimated at \$1000 this morning in the building 628-630 Washington street, at the corner of Essex street, one of the oldest buildings in the heart of the city. The Essex street tunnel station is in the basement.

Victor M. WEIL GIVEN HEARING.

Victor M. Weil, arrested last Friday on a charge of using the United States mail in a scheme to defraud, was before United States Commissioner William H. Hayes today for a hearing. Among those who testified were Blanche Morton, stenographer and cashier at the office at 7 Water street; Charles Loring, a printer of Mr. Weil's publications; Frank P. Davidson, and Miss Myrtle Kimball, who was at the curb stock exchange hearings in regard to the listing of Mr. Weil's securities.

For the Evening

Uncommon designs in wraps for the opera, Symphony and theatre. Models from London and Paris; matrals from Liberty & Co.

Davis East India House

233 BOSTON ST.

Near Arlington St. Church, BOSTON.

DESK

Leading Events in Athletics



Basketball at Minnesota

DARTMOUTH SQUAD ON THREE-GAME BASKETBALL TRIP

Meets Colgate, Cornell and Syracuse Previous to Opening of Home Season in New Gymnasium.

MANY CANDIDATES

HANOVER, N. H.—After having had three days of practise in the new gymnasium here, the Dartmouth varsity basketball squad starts today on its first away-from-home trip of the season. On this trip three games will be played, one each at Colgate, Cornell and Syracuse. The first home game will take place a week from Saturday, when the basketball court of the new gymnasium will be officially opened.

Coach Keady has had a splendid chance to develop his men during the past few days, as the regular work has been carried on in the great hall on the second floor of the main structure. This immense hall, 200 feet by 80, provides for the playing of three games at one time, which gave Coach Keady an unparalleled opportunity to keep a large squad in constant training.

The squad has picked up in wonderful style since Coach Keady took charge of the work three weeks ago and the team has been almost definitely picked from the squad of 18 men. Three of the team will be veterans from last year. Captain Mullen will take one of the forward positions. Hoban will probably take the other, although he is hard pressed by Scully, the brilliant forward of the freshman team of last year. Mullen will continue in his old place as forward, while the other side will be filled by either Ryan or Edwards. Ryan is the captain of the 1910 football team and has made a brilliant debut as a basketball player. Edwards was a member of the fast freshman aggregation last season. Other available forwards are Harmon '12, Richmond '12 and Jones '12 all of whom were substitutes last year.

For the center man another member of last year's freshman five has the call in Gibson, a fast and accurate player. Substitutes for him are Pierce '11 and Moore '13. Other available substitutes for the position of forwards are Winship '13, Whitney '12 and Kinloch '13.

N. Y. A. C. ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

NEW YORK—Perfect unanimity of opinion prevailed at the annual election Tuesday of the officers for the ensuing year at the New York Athletic Club, held in the clubhouse in Central Park, south. The regular ticket, which was nominated several weeks ago, went through without opposition as follows: President, Col. R. M. Thompson; vice-president, Ernest D. Malcolm; secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer; treasurer, Martin S. Paine; captain, Matthew P. Halpin.

The members of the board of governors elected to serve two years were R. H. Goffe, Louis Bender, W. B. De Haven, C. Otto Toussaint, John F. O'Rourke, Henry C. Piercy, George H. Shuman and Ernest F. Haubold. To serve one year to fill the unexpired term of E. E. Malcolm, Hugh O'Donoghue.

SHRUBB EASILY BEATS LONGBOAT

PITTSBURG—Alfred Shrub, the English runner, easily defeated Thomas Longboat, the Indian, in the 15-mile running race at Duquesne garden. Longboat was only a trifle over two laps behind Shrub at the end and Shrub finished the fifteenth mile in the wonderfully short time of 1h. 20m. 2.5s. The miles in order were finished as follows:

First, 4m. 44s.; second, 9m. 25s.; third, 14m. 50.1-5s.; fourth, 20m. 4.5s.; fifth, 25m. 32.5s.; sixth, 30m. 12.4-5s.; seventh, 35m. 13.5s.; eighth, 39m. 56s.; ninth, 40m. 13.5-2s.; tenth, 51m. 44.4-5s.; eleventh, 56m. 14.1-5s.; twelfth, 1h. 2m. 56s.; thirteenth, 1h. 8m. 32.2-5s.; fourteenth, 1h. 14m. 53.5s.; fifteenth, 1h. 20m. 2.5s.

FLORIDA WILL GET BEACH RACES FOR THIS WINTER

NEW YORK—E. A. Moross is now in this city from Jacksonville, Fla., where arrangements are under way for races on the Atlantic-Pebble beach and which seem sure of going through.

Both Jacksonville and Daytona have made application to Chairman S. M. Butler of the contest board of the American Automobile Association for a sanction, but as both of the cities desire the same

TWO NEW ENGLAND GOLFERS QUALIFY AT PINEHURST, N. C.

F. A. Martin of Dartmouth and Ekwano and G. C. Dutton of Oakley are successful ones.

PINEHURST, N. C.—The semi-final round of the eighth annual mid-winter golf tournament of the Pinehurst Golf Club is played today and with F. A. Martin, the Dartmouth and Ekwano player, and George C. Dutton of the Oakley Club, two of the contestants for places in the final round of the first flight, New England is especially interested in the outcome. The other semi-finalists are L. A. Hamilton of Englewood and Charles Presbury of Fox Hills.

In the consolation, J. P. Gardner of Middlethorpe and E. A. Johnston of Baltimore, C. N. Phillips of Allegheny and I. S. Robeson of Oakhill remain. J. P. Knapp of Garden City and J. J. Hazen of Oakhill, both of whom were defeated Tuesday morning, also met defeat in the consolation.

Three divisions of eight each made up of the overflow field which qualified for a special tournament. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION, OR PRESIDENT'S CUP.

First Round.

F. A. Martin, Ekwano, beat J. J. Hazen, Oakhill, 4 up and 3 to play. C. L. BECKER, Woodland, beat J. P. Gardner, Middlethorpe, 4 up and 4 to play. P. D. Hamlin, Outwater, beat A. H. Johnson, Scarsdale, 4 up and 3 to play. L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, beat E. A. Johnston, Baltimore, 5 up and 4 to play. C. N. Phillips, Allegheny, beat I. S. Robeson, Oakhill, 5 up and 3 to play. J. P. Shandley, Del, beat C. E. Macmillan, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round.

Martin beat Becker, 6 up and 4 to play. Hamilton beat Hamlin, 5 up and 4 to play. Presbury beat Purves, 6 up and 5 to play. Dutton beat Shandley, 1 up.

Consolation—First Round.

E. A. Johnston beat A. K. Johnson, 2 up. Phillips beat Knapp, 3 up and 2 to play. Robeson beat C. E. Macmillan, 2 up.

BASEBALL DATES ARE GIVEN OUT BY TUFTS BOARD

Schedule Announced by Ath-
letic Advisory Committee
Has Eleven Home Games
—Twenty in All.

Baseball dates for the coming season at Tufts College were announced Tuesday following a meeting of the athletic advisory board.

Twenty-three games will be played during the season, including 11 home games and two trips to New York and northern New England. The schedule:

April 10, Boston University at Tufts; 14, Massachusetts at Tufts; 15, M. A. C. at West Point; 18, New York University at New York; 19, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 20, St. John's at Brooklyn; 25, Brown at Tufts (pending); 29, New Haven at Tufts; 30, Tufts at Tufts; May 3, Bowdoin at Tufts; 5, Vermont at Tufts; 9, Dartmouth at Hanover; 10, Middlebury at Middlebury; 11, Vermont at Tufts; 15, M. A. C. at Tufts; 27, Bowdoin at Portland; 29, Dartmouth at Tufts.

June 3, Wesleyan at Middletown; 5, Holy Cross at Tufts; 7, Holy Cross at Worcester; 8, Syracuse at Tufts; 17, Brown at Providence (pending).

ALCO WINNER ATTRACTS MANY.

NEW YORK—One of the features of the New York A. L. A. M. auto show being held in Madison square garden is the Vanderbilt cup and the Alco car which has won it two years in succession.

This remarkable veteran has a fasci-

nation all its own, for it looks quite

equal to performing the feat again and a crowd hangs around it. With the car is Harry Grant who drove it in both 1909 and 1910. The Alco people are giving out postcards depicting different scenes in the Vanderbilt cup race and a handsome brochure entitled "The Vanderbilt Cup, Grant's Own Story." This is all its own, for it looks quite

contains very interesting new and origi-

nally short time of 1h. 20m. 2.5s. The miles in order were finished as follows:

First, 4m. 44s.; second, 9m. 25s.; third, 14m. 50.1-5s.; fourth, 20m. 4.5s.; fifth, 25m. 32.5s.; sixth, 30m. 12.4-5s.; seventh, 35m. 13.5s.; eighth, 39m. 56s.; ninth, 40m. 13.5-2s.; tenth, 51m. 44.4-5s.; eleventh, 56m. 14.1-5s.; twelfth, 1h. 2m. 56s.; thirteenth, 1h. 8m. 32.2-5s.; fourteenth, 1h. 14m. 53.5s.; fifteenth, 1h. 20m. 2.5s.

N. Y. AMERICANS PICK ATHENS.

NEW YORK—The New York Americans will train in Athens, Ga., next spring, after 22 of the regulars have spent two weeks in Hot Springs, Va. The regulars will report in Hot Springs on March 1, while eight young players will go direct to Athens on March 15, where they will be under the direction of Charles Farrell.

FLORIDA WILL GET BEACH
RACES FOR THIS WINTER

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Both Jacksonville and Daytona have made application to Chairman S. M. Butler of the contest board of the American Automobile Association for a sanction, but as both of the cities desire the same

TODAY

THE BIG SHOW

POULTRY ALL VARIETIES

PIGEONS A WONDERFUL DISPLAY

Rabbit, Guinea Pigs, Hares, Cage Birds, etc.

CAT SHOW WED., THUR., FRI.

MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Jan. 10 to 14, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

10 miles.

ACCEPTS \$700,000
FOR SUGAR CASES

NEW YORK—On behalf of the treasury department United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise announced Tuesday that the compromise offered the government by the American Sugar Refining Company in the drawback dispute at this port had been accepted by Secretary MacVeagh.

A deposit of \$700,000 in settlement of all civil claims against the company has been made and the money is at the disposal of the government.

Mr. Wise said that his investigation had disclosed no indication of intentional fraud on the part of the company.

An effort is being made to have the contest board permit the running of straightaway beach championships for stock classes at distances of five and 10

miles.

Lax methods of identifying duty paid and free sugar where used in export manufactures had led to the confusion, he believed.

New England College Basketball Leader Who Opens Home Season



CAPT. E. P. HAYWARD '13.
Wesleyan basketball team.

COMMERCE HIGH NOW TRAINING FOR BUSY ATHLETIC SEASON

Candidates for the High School of Commerce track team have been called out by Captain Donnelly and are practising daily at the school gymnasium and the board tracks at the Columbus avenue playgrounds, and the Irvington street oval. William Rumpf, who was captain at that school in 1910, will be greatly missed this year. He was an individual star, and holds the individual record for the greatest number of points won at the school. The team will be coached by John O'Donnell, who was formerly coach of the Bates College track team, and managed by Albert R. Rolfe.

Of last year's men who have returned to school this year are Donnelly, Brown, Shields, Sallaway, O'Brien, Shanahan, Harris, Sullivan, Prentiss, Conway and Morey. In the dashes and 300-yard run there is a large field to pick from, including Brown, quarterback on the eleven, O'Brien, who was a good point winner in the various meets last year and formerly a member of the Boston Latin school, Shanahan, Shields, Donovan, Broders, Rowan, Dawson, Connors, a brother of the former Boston Latin captain, and Sallaway.

Captain Donnelly will try to become a middle distance man as well as a miler. Among others who will be in the 600-yard run are Rumpf, a brother of last year's captain, Harris, Simpson, Ryan and Magrath. John Sullivan, formerly of Latin school, will be the leading man in the 1000-yard run. Prentiss and Keyes are others who may turn out well in the event. Donnelly will undoubtedly be the leading man in the mile. He was conspicuous in nearly all of the meets last year, and under good coaching should develop into a star. Morey ran well last year and should improve this season. Korman, the winner of the school's cross-country last fall, should be a good man in this event. Brennan of the basketball team and Knowland are likely to push the others on.

The hurdles will have a sure point winner in Chester O'Brien. He finished second to his captain last year and should be well up at the finish this year. Sallaway is another youth who is reckoned as a possible point winner. Shanahan and Brown will also try this event. The high jump will have three veterans from last year in Conway, Shanahan and Sallaway. All of these boys can clear the bar close to five feet. Edmund Hoyt, for three years the mainstay of the Boston Latin team in this event, has been a student at the school, and was expected to make a few points for the team, but has left to enter business. Ryan and Grenier are new candidates who are practising consistently in this event.

Captain Donnelly is urging the larger boys in the school to try the shot put, and has succeeded in getting Slattery, Dailey, Horn and Smith of the football team, and with Watson, Conway and himself should make this event equal to the others.

The relay trials have not been held as yet. O'Brien and Brown are again available for the team, and a large squad of sprinters will also try for the team. Manager Rolfe has arranged a good schedule with the various school teams.

SOCIETY NIGHT ATTRACTS MANY TO AUTO EXHIBIT

NEW YORK—Crowds continue to attend the big automobile show of the A. L. A. M. in Madison square garden and today, on all sides, are being heard remarks regarding the class of attendance that thronged the big exhibit. Tuesday night, when the first society evening of the season was held. That this year's event is the biggest and handsomest seen in this city since automobiles were given as the first exhibit.

Answer—The local rule only affects the particular purpose for which it was drawn up, viz., the lifting of a ball from a green other than that being played to.

The local rule cannot be held to affect the definition of a putting-green (see definition 10) or the application of stroke rule 13 (1).

Visitors Tuesday night showed most

interest in the big beautiful and luxuriant examples of closed bodies shown on the main floor, elevated platform and exhibition hall. They did not confine their attention to the chassis for which the services of a chauffeur are necessary, however, and many of them did a lot of searching for cars they can use without having a paid driver.

The search for a car to be driven by its owner was not confined to the men visitors, as many a stand attendant found himself staggered by technical questions from women who displayed as astonishing amount of knowledge of the mechanism of a motor car.

Automobile makers and salesmen have long recognized the great influence wielded by women in buying cars. In these days they buy a good many cars of their own, and the shrewd manufacturer is making careful plans to cater to their trade. Some of the concerns are preparing to meet the demands of prospective women buyers.

NEW YORK A. C. WINS AGAIN.

NEW YORK—By winning its second game of the league season, the New York Athletic Club hockey team maintained its lead in the Amateur Hockey league championship standing of 1911, Tuesday. The St. Nicholas Skating Club was the team defeated and the score

was 7 to 2.

RATIONAL GOLF BY JASON ROGERS.

The following decisions under the rules of golf by the rules of golf committee at St. Andrews may be interesting to American readers:

The rifle lodge, No. 405 (golf section)

—A competitor and winner of a stroke competition, is alleged not to have held a short putt at a certain hole, A says that he does not remember, and therefore does not admit, having failed to hole out with his own ball at every hole. His partner B said nothing about it at the time, but on arriving at the fast hole, and on handing A's card to the secretary, who was taking in the cards with, be it noted, A's score marked against every hole, and card added up, net score shown and signed, B remarked to the secretary that A had not holed out at either the fourth or fifth hole, he could not say which, but he would ask another competitor C, who alleged he saw the infringement when waiting to approach some distance out from the hole. B therefore consulted C, and after considering the matter C said it was the fourth hole. C's partner said he did not observe the alleged infringement. Under these particular circumstances and looking to the unsatisfactory way in which B put forward his objection, A is disqualified!

Answer—B's duty was to call the score at every hole. This B evidently omitted to do. It is difficult to understand how B could mark a score for a hole at which he maintains A did not hole out his ball, or be doubtful as to the number of the hole at which the incident is supposed to have occurred. If A did not hole out at any hole B should have drawn A's attention to the fact at the time. The question is one of evidence as to a matter of fact. The committee in charge of the competition should accept A's statement unless they consider that there are very strong grounds for preferring the statements of B and C.

Blackwell Golf Club—In a club match, a player's ball was on the green near the hole, and his opponent's ball, played from outside the limits of the putting-green, hit it and knocked it further from the hole. Could the player claim to replace his ball under rule 32, section 2, on the contention that at the time of contact both balls were on the putting-green?

Answer—The player could replace his ball under rule 32 (2). It is not necessary that both

EDITORIAL LIBRARY IMPORTANT FORM OF SPECIAL COLLECTION

Reference Department of
Newspaper Must Be
Complete

PROMPT SERVICE
GREAT REQUISITE

Hundreds of Periodicals
Examined for Useful
Information

On Wednesday, Jan. 4, The Christian Science Monitor published an article on special libraries showing their value as distinct from the general library. The basis of that article was an insurance library. This paper by Mr. Foster was printed in the publication Special Libraries and takes up the reference department of a newspaper or magazine.

BY PAUL P. FOSTER,
Editorial Librarian, Youths' Companion.

SPECIAL libraries maintained by the editorial departments of the influential newspapers and magazines of this country are performing a service for the American people which has not yet been fully understood or appreciated. The service they render is neither local nor commercial, but benefits all of the vast reading public, and is limited only by the extent of the audience. There are no more important reference libraries in existence.

The editorial staff of every long-established and well-edited periodical, whether a daily newspaper or a weekly or monthly magazine, regards the editorial library as its base of supplies, its source of authority, and its clearing house of information. The library of this sort contains, as a matter of course, a full equipment of reference books; but the thing that distinguishes it and makes it what it is, is its collection of information in the form of classified articles, clippings, pamphlets, catalogues, illustrations and other material, gathered from every source and arranged for instant reference.

The special library maintained by a business firm usually limits its activity to the examination of 30 or 40 periodicals, and frequently classifies only the references to articles. In the well-arranged editorial library, on the other hand, a very different policy is pursued. The busy editor demands not only service, but prompt service. The forms may be waiting to go to press. Facts must be furnished; not merely references as to where the facts may be found. The ideal aimed at is that everything that has been printed within 10 or 15 years, bearing on the matter in hand, shall be instantly available to the members of the staff or the business office; and in the best of these libraries the further idea prevails that the librarian shall be competent to select and lay before the members of the staff or the heads of departments whatever is at the time most useful or most suggestive to them.

Work Thoroughly Done

The work of managing such a library is no sinecure. In the Youths' Companion library, for example, several hundred periodicals and newspapers are examined each month. Every American, every European weekly and monthly magazine of the remotest value to editorial needs is scrutinized for suggestions and for information. After a thorough examination by members of the staff the binding staples and advertisements are removed and the reference specialist in charge of the library indicates with a blue pencil, the title under which every article, item, despatch or illustration, of the slightest reference value, is to be filed.

These items are placed by the librarian's assistant, or assistants, in a great encyclopedic vertical file, which now includes 128 drawings of standard size, filled with foot-square envelopes. The collection as a whole embraces practically every valuable article which has appeared upon subjects of general interest for the past 12 years and more.

With the aid of a complete collection of reference books, encyclopedias, annual reports, indexes and unbound files of all the important magazines and newspapers, the library is prepared to answer almost any question and, further, to place before the members of the editorial staff or office force a wealth of information upon countless subjects.

For example, Selma Lagerlöf wins a Nobel prize. Americans know little about her, yet here in this reference library is an envelope which contains a dozen articles about her, half of them from European sources and unattainable or unindexed at any public library.

Another envelope has three or four dozen articles upon houseboats, still another several hundred pictures of cowboys; others, classified examples of the works of Maxfield Parrish, Howard Pyle and every other artist and illustrator of note, for the use of the art department.

Space will not permit further instances of the kinds of material obtainable, nor of all the ways in which the library is useful. A long article indeed would be needed to bring out all the advantages of this method of organizing information for special libraries.

Plan Is Different

A plan so foreign to the training and methods of the average librarian must

necessarily be greeted by him with incredulity; yet it is a fact that the fortunate patron of the well-managed editorial library has but to name the subject about which he wishes information, to receive at once an envelope containing a mass of the latest and best articles upon it in print. He is not asked to consult a single index or look up any references; the wheat is all threshed and winnowed, ready for his use.

The wealth of material here focused into a foot-square envelope and instantly obtainable would require hours of searching through bulky volumes at the ordinary library, and a good portion of it would be wholly unobtainable. What library, for example, attempts to classify or even index the valuable articles from the Boston Transcript, the New York Evening Post or any other reliable newspaper? All this material, together with the best of the contents of dozens of foreign magazines (40 from Germany alone), enters into a collection which cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

The writer trusts that he has not seemed too partisan in his statements of the case for the editorial library. The impression is current in some circles that the average editorial library is a mere "clipping bureau," using the term in a depreciatory sense. Although it is undoubtedly true that the library is sadly neglected in many newspaper offices, this is not the case in the editorial departments of the more alert and reputable publications. Here the library is an indispensable adjunct of the editorial machinery, and its value is fully appreciated.

It is to be hoped that the heads of editorial libraries will generally recognize the opportunity for cooperation which the formation of a Special Libraries Association offers. Their active connection with the association should prove mutually helpful, as it would tend to promote a friendly interest in the association's scope and projects, upon the part of the press, while by cooperation, too, they should exert a greater influence when emphasizing or advancing arguments in favor of any helpful bibliographical undertaking.

The writer would also call attention to the lack of an index for which there is a constant need—an adequate index to American newspapers. The A. L. A. Guide to Reference Books is in error in stating that indexes are published by the New York Times and the New York Tribune. The Times has never published such an index, and the Tribune Index, which was inadequate and always six months late, ceased publication in 1906.

No better example of what such an index should be can be found than the Annual Index to the London Times (new series), which has been issued in monthly parts and annual volumes since 1906. In thoroughness, completeness and usefulness it is unsurpassed. Every article, editorial, item or name mentioned in the London Times is to be found here, and the volumes constitute a treasury of current English and world history of constant value to the editor and professional student. Few volumes are more frequently referred to or relied upon in the careful editing of the letter-press of the Youths' Companion.

Every editorial librarian will undoubtedly agree that no reference publication is more needed in this country today than a similarly adequate and timely American newspaper index. In every library, public, private or special, where any serious reference work is carried on, a complete index to the files of a well-edited paper, like the Boston Transcript or the New York Times, would be invaluable. The wonder is that librarians have not appreciated the fact and insisted upon its publication co-operatively by the American Library Association or the library of Congress. A careful examination of the recent volumes of the London Times Index will demonstrate its value to any reference expert who may still be unfamiliar with the work. Its usefulness as an encyclopedia of dates and a contemporary record alone would warrant its publication. In the words of James Ford Rhodes, the time is past when one can "apologize for the use of newspaper material, or ignore it." Here is a bibliographical undertaking which would be of universal benefit, constantly useful in special and public library alike.

prices of the steel rail combination as effectively as Congress protected us from excessive armor plate charges, there would indeed be a huge saving. But I do not tell the whole story in saying merely that the railroads have not combined to secure lower rates on steel products. The railroads have combined to exempt steel from the proposed advance. A large part of the steel products are now covered by class rates; but when these new tariffs, with their increases, were filed, these steel products were carefully excluded. And no raise is proposed on other steel products covered by commodity rates.

"Why should not the steel companies reverse business by consenting to higher freight rates?" We are told that the curtailment by the railroads of their purchases is in the main accountable for the fact that the steel mills are now running on half or less than half capacity, a condition obviously reducing largely the profits of these companies. If, as is contended, the allowance of the increased revenue sought would revive the business, why should not these steel corporations consent to an increase of the rates on steel, and give to the railroads the added revenues which they claim are needed?

"A 20 per cent increase on steel tonnage would give the additional \$27,000,000 in revenue which the railroads seek. And apparently those higher rates—with the resultant business revival—could be granted by the steel corporations without loss to themselves. For if they are thereby enabled to run at full capacity, their profits would be restored; and the profits of the steel corporation in a single quarter alone would almost pay the increase in freight rates."

"In the different departments of railroading there is, argued the speaker, some railroad which performs some operations more efficiently and economically than any of the others, the superiority being due to the character of the man in whose department the work was done, or to some better method on the particular railroad or division.

If the costs of such operations on each railroad were presented, so that they might be compared, and the reason of the superiority in that particular operation ascertained, every other railroad might, as to that operation, adopt the method which had proved the best, the most economical. He believed that the difference between the aggregate of the highest efficiencies attained on the several operations would prove to be much more than 3 per cent greater than the average efficiency now being attained by all the railroads.

"Why should not the railroads combine," he asked, "to oppose the combination of the United States Steel Corporation and the other companies which keep at such high figures the price of steel rails and other steel products? Why not seek to secure to the American railroads as low prices as our steel companies make to foreign railroads?"

Mr. Brandeis declared that in a number of conferences of railroad officials covering a period of two years, at which the advance of rates was under consideration, it was never proposed that the railroads should cooperate to secure lower prices on rails.

"Of course the reason is obvious," he continued. "Mr. Morgan and the other men who control the steel company exercise a similar control over the railroad world. Note how the directors of the United States Steel Corporation and the other rail mills dominate the railroads. Four steel companies have all together 65 directors. Forty of these 65 are directors, in the aggregate, in 32 railroads, including the most important systems. Some of these men are directors in 10 or more different railroads. So the 52 railroads operate about 140,000 miles of line out of 236,378 miles in the whole country, including more than two thirds of the whole trackage; that is, about 220,000 out of a total of 343,387 miles in the whole United States.

"Is it a wonder that the railroads did not direct their combinations to secure a reduction in the price of steel? The earnings of these companies have been enormous; those of the United States Steel Corporation itself are so great that in normal times the earnings of a single quarter equal the whole additional revenue which all the railroads in official classification territory expect to derive from the increased rates now under consideration.

Another envelope has three or four dozen articles upon houseboats, still another several hundred pictures of cowboys; others, classified examples of the works of Maxfield Parrish, Howard Pyle and every other artist and illustrator of note, for the use of the art department.

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Wish to Exempt Steel

"If we could prevent the excessive

time when the court found that several of these railroads had violated the anti-trust law by combining their coal interests through the Temple Iron Company."

Mr. Brandeis alluded to his proposition for "a million day saving" involving reducing the present operating costs 20 per cent, adding, "It needs not a 20 per cent reduction in operating expenses to eliminate the necessity of increased rates. About 3 per cent is sufficient. Twenty per cent saving in operating expenses would afford an additional net income to the railroads in official classification territory of nearly \$500,000 a day, or \$180,000,000 a year.

"What is needed as an equivalent for the rate advance is not a saving for these railroads of \$500,000 a day, but of \$75,000 a day—rather modest saving on operating expenses approaching \$2,500,000 a year.

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT ATTENDS MEETING OF HARVARD OVERSEERS

Former President to Preside at Session of Executive Committee of Alumni Association.

SPEAKS IN BOSTON

Colonel Roosevelt attended a meeting of the Harvard overseers at 50 State street, this morning, and afterwards said that his time during the afternoon would be mainly occupied in seeing a number of personal friends and visiting some of Boston's book stores. There was nothing to be said on what passed in the meeting.

Colonel Roosevelt will take luncheon with Judge Francis C. Lowell, Samuel M. Crutcher, Prof. Arlo Bates of Technology and Guy Murchie. He will go back to New York tonight.

Mr. Roosevelt is president of the Harvard Alumni Association. The officers of the executive committee of which are as follows: President, Theodore Roosevelt, '80; first vice-president, John Lowell, '77; second vice-president, B. Morgan Hårrord, '56; treasurer, John W. Hallowell, '01; secretary, Edgar H. Wells, '97; directors, William R. Thayer '81, Evert J. Wendell '82, James F. Curtis '99, Walter C. Baylies '84, John Lowell '77, Richard M. Saltonstall '80, Robert Homan '94, John W. Hallowell '01, Herbert L. Clark '87, Wallace C. Sabine, A. M., '88, Langdon P. Marvin '98, Nathan Clifford '96, George D. Markham '81, Frederic A. Delano '95, and Edgar H. Wells '97.

Colonel Roosevelt urged the necessity of national laws to conserve the forests of the country in his address at the joint banquet of the Harvard forest school, the Massachusetts Lumber Association and the Lumber Trade Club at the Exchange Club Tuesday evening.

Mr. Roosevelt also pointed to the necessity of cooperation between the men who are engaged in the lumber business with such schools as the Harvard forestry school, which was established to produce teachers of forestry.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, spoke along the same lines and both pointed out the barbarism of the present system of indiscriminately cutting down the forests.

It was one of the largest gatherings ever assembled at the Exchange Club, there being about 300 present.

A reception was held from 6 to 7. Former President Roosevelt did not arrive until about 7 o'clock.

The after-dinner exercises were opened by Amory A. Lawrence, who gave a brief outline of the Harvard forestry school at Petersham, Mass., where 2000 acres was secured some eight years ago through the generosity of James W. Brooks and Mr. Ames, on which there are 10,000,000 feet of trees of various kinds, good roads, a house, barns, water power, mill, etc., and 15 miles of good roads.

He read letters of regret from Henry S. Graves, national forester, and the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, former forester. He then introduced Curtis Guild, Jr., as toastmaster.

Former Governor Guild pointed out the good work which was being done through the influence of the Harvard school of forestry, which provided instruction for instructors who shall go forth and do for the United States what is already being done in foreign countries in the interests of the future of the forests.

Introducing Colonel Roosevelt, he said: "I present to you a man who has dared to stand for equality of opportunity in pursuit of happiness—Theodore Roosevelt."

Former President Roosevelt said in part:

"When I became President the first matter in which I became actively interested was the conservation of our forests for the reason that the first two public servants who approached me with an appeal in the public interests as distinct from private interests—under the last heading I include postmasters—were Gifford Pinchot and Mr. Newell, now head of the reclamation service.

"There are many reasons for preserving our forests, but perhaps the chief reason is that we cannot protect our water supply without the forests, and without the aid of the national government. For a century and a quarter the men of practice.

"The Harvard forestry school is one of the most encouraging signs of these

times, in which there is such a widespread interest in conservation problems. There is room for any number of these schools. The Harvard school has been able to take the lead by reason of the generosity of Messrs. Ames and Brooks.

"Now, if we in the United States enjoy a swollen prosperity by eating up all that our children ought to have, we show ourselves a mighty poor lot of citizens and we don't deserve to take rank with the great nations of the world.

"These natural resources should be more useful because we get a living out of them. That isn't academic. But we want cooperation between the government and the business people in this. "We want the lumber cut down on the same basis you cut any other crop, and no different, for that is bad business. We don't want it cut down so no other crop is possible. Isn't that near common sense? Things ought to be progressive. If things don't go forward you flatter yourself you are standing still you're going back.

"What I want our people to do is to set to it that the America of the future don't suffer as China of today is suffering because of deforestation and because China couldn't look ahead from generation to generation. While this government of ours is a government of law, no law is any good unless it has a man behind it."

President Emeritus Eliot told of the inception eight years ago of the Harvard forestry school by the president and fellows of the university because it was believed that the modern university should teach all professions to which men in all communities can devote themselves with profit to themselves and their country.

He insisted that the student of today was not a theorist, but a practical man. There were students in the olden time who were learned without being practical.

State Forester F. W. Rane advocated the getting of permits before lumber is cut in the state.

Shoe and Leather Buyers Here Today

Among the boot and shoe and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—Mr. Farr of Farr Bros.

Allentown, Pa.—N. Y.—M. A. Quiri of Empire State Shoe Co., U. S.

Atlanta, Ga.—N. G. Breke, Tour.

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K.

Battle Creek, Mich.—H. A. and H. R.

Preston, U. S.

Baltimore, Md.—Mr. Tubman of R. E.

Tubman & Co., Tour.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Peter Fox of G. W. Far-

num & Co., Brewster.

Toronto, Can.—Mr. Frank, Essex.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—W. Austin of Austin

Shoe Co., Adams.

Waterbury, Conn.—H. G. Dodge, U. S.

Wilmington, Del.—C. W. A. Swenk of Gold-

smith Bros., Adams.

Springfield, Mass.—F. R. Morse, U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Haas of Globe Shoe

& Clothing Co., Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. W. Peters of Peters

Shoe Co., Lenox.

St. Louis, Mo.—I. Hambrecht of Ham-

bergs, Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. J. Fleder of The Famous, Essex.

Syracuse, N. Y.—E. B. Salmon of Dunn

Shoe Co., Tour.

Savannah, Ga.—A. S. MacDougal of C.

A. W. Well Shoe Co., U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. A. Varnedoe of Globe

Shoe Co., U. S.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung, U. S.

Springfield, Ill.—C. C. Upham of Up-

hams, U. S.

Toledo, O.—Charles Dederich of Sim-

mons Shoe Co., Brewster.

Toronto, Can.—Mr. Frank, Essex.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—W. Austin of Austin

Shoe Co., Adams.

Bangor, Me.—F. E. Rollins of Bangor

Shoe Co., Adams.

Chicago, Ill.—F. A. Watson of Watson

Plummer Shoe Co., Adams.

Lynchburg, Va.—Paul Edmunds of Brad-

ford, Tenn., Va.—Lenox.

Quebec, Que.—J. B. Rittle of J.

Rittle Shoe Co., Tour.

Quebec, Que.—John V. Hatch, U. S.

Quebec, Que.—Representative of A.

Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis & Jones, U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. M. Robles of Brown

Brown, Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. D. P. Hamilton of

Roberts, Johnson & Rand Co., Tour.

Toronto, Can.—J. D. King of Relindo

Shoe Co.

OPEN MAIL PACKET SERVICE.

Sanderson & Son of New York, general

agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet

Company, announce that the fortnightly

service from Southampton through the

West Indies to New York will be re-

sumed, commencing with the steamship

Clyde from Southampton, Jan. 18, to

Cherbourg, the Azores, Barbados, Trini-

dad, Port Colombia, Cartagena, Colon,

Kingston, Jamaica, Antilla, Cuba and

New York, returning by the same route

and making additional call at Porto Ca-

bo, Venezuela. An agreement has been

reached with the British government

with regard to the mail contract.

RECEIVED

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Mme. Bernhardt Presents Two Dramas.

Emile Moreau's four-act tragedy, "Jeanne d'Arc," was presented Tuesday evening at the Boston theater by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and her company, who are in this city for a two weeks engagement in repertoire. The cast: Jeanne d'Arc....Mme. Sarah Bernhardt; Warwick.....M. Decoeur; Cauchon.....M. Maxundian; Delafontaine.....M. Denenbourg; Bedford.....M. Lou Tellegen; Jean Moreau.....M. Pirou; D'Estivet.....M. Canroy; Winchester.....M. Bary; Le Maître.....M. Durozat; Loyselot.....M. Favieres; Beaupere.....M. Laurent; Luxembourg.....M. Coutier; Tiphaine.....M. Coquelle; Gondale.....M. Pierrat; Massieu.....M. Dieck; Bernoit.....M. Ruben; Haiton.....M. Adam; Isambart.....M. Lutze; La Reine.....Mme. MacLean; Henri VI.....Petite Bacon.

Moreau's drama is the most closely knit of all the plays that have taken the Maid of Orleans as the central figure. The action deals only with the closing episodes of her life. The intrigues of religion and statecraft surrounding her trial are represented with convincing historical accuracy. The trial is absorbingly interesting in itself and is a finely contrived vehicle for Bernhardt's incomparable acting.

Bernhardt appears only in the second and third acts, but during practically their entire progress occupies the center of the stage. For 35 minutes in the trial scene and for 40 in her cell the action requires her to be in constant emotional fervor. Indeed, there were many in the audience who would have been grateful just for the remarkable trial scene because of the comprehensive panorama it gave of Bernhardt's ability to compass the whole gamut of human emotion, with its plunges to deepest passion and reaches of sublime religious ecstasy.

The vivid action of the play held the attention of the audience closely, even in the rather long first act in which the religious and diplomatic interests in the maid's trial are developing. The self interest and superstition that governs the men who are trying Jeanne is brought out in several tense scenes in which Warwick, Cauchon, and others urge Bedford to agree to the trial, with the prearrangement that the maid is to be executed.

The act was remarkable for the white heat of emotion at which M. Tellegen as Bedford kept his acting. It is a typical example of the love of the Latin temperament for torrents of passion in the theater. The coldest auditor could not but marvel at the sheer physical endurance of the man, in his frenzied tearing of passion to tatters every three minutes through the half hour act. All the crafty and cruel officials who were to try Jeanne are outlined clearly in this act.

The rising of the curtain on the second act reveals a striking stage setting. The cruel men who are to try Jeanne are banked about the three sides of the room. There they are, over a score of them, every one a differing type of hatred and superstition. They confer and plan the questions that are to break down the child-woman soon to come before them. Jeanne's chains are heard rattling outside. All the inquisitors take their places.

Jeanne enters. She is a simple, vigorous peasant girl, sturdy of form, child-like and straightforward in manner, and wearing her masculine suit of mail with a hint of a gray mantle hanging from her shoulders. For a few moments she bends a mournful and reproachful eye on Bedford, then turns to reply to the questioning, which is now begun by the hard-voiced Warwick. A situation more calculated to arouse sympathy and pity could hardly be imagined.

Jeanne does not suspect that she will be treated other than justly. The suspicion that her judges are hostile to her begins to grow after she has related the homely incidents of her life in Domremy. Mme. Bernhardt showed Jeanne answering the inquisitors with bland innocence, and the simple honesty and good sense that historians agree characterized Jeanne.

These elements Mme. Bernhardt succeeds in imparting beautifully, and she was every moment the inspired girl, clear and steady of eye, intent in her listening to the questions flung at her from every side, and vigorously quick after replying in turn to listen to a snarling attack in another quarter.

Jeanne tells of her call to France in these words:

Jeanne—When I was 13 a voice of God came to me. . . . It exhorted me to conduct myself well, to be a good and brave child. The first time I heard this voice, through the fluttering of birds and the chiming of church bells, was in my father's garden, under the apple tree. I was greatly frightened by the voice and the brightness which came with it. I felt as if that were the end of my childhood, as if my life were about to change.

Chatillon—Have you heard the voice often?

Jeanne—More and more often, as the years pass by, always through the songs of bells, bells of baptism or of burial, and especially of the angelus at evening. For a long time I listened to it, terrified by what it demanded of me, but from the day I consented to its urging I have never found myself in discontent, in tribulation, in doubt, but that it counseled me and gave aid, oh! so tenderly.

Ladvenu—What did the voice say to you?

Jeanne—That I should go to the aid of the King, my legitimate and rightful sovereign, who, presently, would have

neither lands nor lodging. It repeated this to me two or three times a week, so often that I could endure it no longer. Finally it said in the name of St. Louis and St. Charlemagne: "Go deliver Orleans, so harshly besieged, the duke of which has no power to defend, being a prisoner among the English." How could I do it? "Go and be of good faith." Then I went to Robert de Beaufort. He tried to laugh at me, to send me back again, because enemies were on the road. But I said: "If they are there, God is there also. He will direct my route."

Cauchon—God?

Beaupere—Such was your answer? Jeanne—Among other words, finally he was moved; he supplied me with a horse, a sword, a small escort and I left.

They try to make the maid confess that there was witchcraft in her preparations for the execution of her mission, and Lemaistre says:

Over the sword that you bore at Orleans did you say conjurations or other magic rites?

Jeanne—I did not, nor do I know how to do such things.

Cauchon—What sort of a sword was it?

Jeanne—A brave sword, well-balanced, bright as running water, fit to give good blows and to lead good causes.

Loyselot—With that sword how many men did you kill?

Jeanne—None; I have put no man to death, thank God! Sword-play I have engaged in, but for sport. When I assailed the enemy I carried only my standard, white and blue, like an April sky.

Beaupere—Upon which you had angels painted.

Jeanne—And the arms of France.

Luxembourg—And about which, more than a hundred times, flights of butterflies have been seen to swarm?

Jeanne—Then they were lured by the fleur-de-lys.

From this simple pathos and religious ecstasy Mme. Bernhardt passes soon to the emotions of the hunted creature that Jeanne soon learns that she is. She defies her persecutors, and burls reproaches at Bedford. He shouts for her to be silent. "Never, living or dead!" Mme. Bernhardt uttered the cry in an almost superhuman quality of voice. Warwick, Cauchon, Bedford and a score of others threaten her on every side. She defies them all, and prophecies their punishment.

All shrink back abashed from the withering scorn of the maid, portrayed with searing power by the great actress. Then implements of torture are brought, and Mme. Bernhardt piles Pelion on Ossa, not by heating still further the frenzy that has gained her the awful climax, but by again becoming a persecuted child, and laying herself down, bewildered, innocent, unprotected, to be done with as they will. This was affecting beyond endurance for the spectator and happily was soon ended by Bedford, who flings back her torturers and shouts that he will not permit them to go further.

In the third act Jeanne's captors make an effort to force her to recant her belief in her divine vision. Under pressure of their threats she finally signs the paper drawn by them in an agony of protest and remorseful fear. Then the angelus sounds. Mme. Bernhardt's trembling hands seek her distorted face and she utters a cry of joy. The hands gradually withdraw, revealing eyes, mouth and finally the full face upturned, all shining with religious ecstasy. Once more she was the prophetic maid, and she prays to the vision only she can see. She then clutches the recantation, scans it, remorsefully, then tears it to bits, uttering a thrill of exultant cries and laughing happily, all at once.

This one scene, with its transition in a few minutes from deepest despairing remorse to the very heights of spiritual exaltation was as wonderfully beautiful example of Mme. Bernhardt's incomparable range of expression as has ever been seen here.

The final act shows the effect of the maid's execution on her persecutors, and the beginning of the punishment by fear that is to be theirs. The minor parts are admirably done. Mr. Tellegen's fine performance has been referred to. The stage management was little less than notable, for in the flashes and waves of emotion in the trial scene every speech comes in with a nipping exactness. The play blazes from beginning to end with sustained fire.

Jeanne d'Arc will be repeated next Saturday afternoon and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

In the afternoon Mme. Bernhardt gave her well-known and notable impersonation of Marguerite in "Camille." There was a good sized audience present, of which about one in eight were men. The auditors followed the play with understanding interest owing to the familiarity with the piece in its many English versions. In action it is so highly dramatic that it is easy to follow with occasional reference to the text, which is available in several forms at low cost.

Of the wonderful acting of Mme. Bernhardt in this hackneyed drama, little need be said in this place. Suffice that it is deeper than ever before, more searching in pathos, more exalted in aspiration. If one knows no French, and even has not been fortified with recent reading of the text, Mme. Bernhardt's performance is vastly more moving and unceasgly interesting than that of any other "Camille" that has been here, in English or any other language.

To the reviewer the play is as tiresome with its too frequent performances as is "The Merchant of Venice," yet Mme. Bernhardt galvanizes it into life again for those who vowed they never again would sit through Dumas' "Camille" will be repeated this evening, and at the Tuesday and Thursday matinees next week.

Jeanne—What did the voice say to you?

Jeanne—That I should go to the aid of the King, my legitimate and rightful sovereign, who, presently, would have

CHILDREN'S GARDENS BETTER CONDITIONS

Flowers Adorn Tenements Through Work Begun in Boston.

SOCIAL UNION IS INTERESTED NOW

Closer Organization Needed to Bring Success Held to Be Deserved.



LITTLE GIRLS HAVE THEIR PART IN TRANSFORMING UGLY CORNERS. Children use fence corners and any place they can find that has enough soil for plants to grow in.

flower garden, the best vegetable garden and the best window boxes. As a matter of record, the standard of neighborhood pride has been raised by these contests, and it has been an inspiration to see the winners carry off their reward, earned by steady, hard work.

Out of the experience this work has brought him Mr. Adams has evolved methods of concentration and procedure the Boston Social Union wishes to pursue.

He is unable to give to the work this year the time he did last, and the union is trying to see its way clear to engage someone of efficiency to give his whole time to it. Mr. Adams is act as counselor and adviser when needed. The one obstacle to this seems to be lack of funds, but the work has already been so productive of good there are strong hopes it will not be permitted to lapse this year.

Organization Is Needed

As outlined the plan is thoroughly to organize the work, putting it on a sound business basis, through which alone any comprehensive results can be obtained. There is too much involved, too many problems to be worked out to make individual work as effective as it might be. It is pointed out that organization, system and centralization are as necessary for children's gardens as they are to the schools themselves.

Last year the union organized a department which it calls the Boston Seed Distribution. The importance of this is not at once discerned by the outsider, but were he to work with the members, see their labor and devotion, the intense interest they take in the "waking" development and flower or fruit of the little seed they put into the ground, then witness the heavy disappointment when these results do not take place, he would at once see the wisdom of putting within the reach of these children such seeds as could be relied upon.

Through the work of this Seed Distribution the best seeds obtainable are put up in penny packages, brought to the attention of the children, and sold to them for 1 cent each. The child pays for the seed alone. The labor involved and the cost of the envelope were not taken into consideration when it was being worked out how many seeds could be sold for a penny. Not all seeds are put up in this way; only such as can be best grown by the children under the conditions they have to meet, calendula, dwarf French marigolds, dwarf nasturtiums, sweet alyssum and petunia for beds or borders or boxes; asters, bachelor's buttons, small sunflowers and the Russian giants and the double scarlet zinnia for places where tall flowers are wanted. Among the vines are climbing nasturtiums, morning glories and runner beans. Dahlias, gladiolus and Madeira vine are the bulb plants. For vegetables they have beans, beets, carrots, lettuce, radishes and Swiss chard from which to choose. Last year the department sold 1240 bulbs and 27,627 packages of seed. This work has been carried on chiefly through the settlement houses but it is hoped arrangements can be made for this purpose with the schools as well.

As Boston is built largely on a foundation of tin cans its soil in many districts is not of itself naturally productive. Loan must be procured and put at the disposal of schools, settlements and individuals. For this and other obvious reasons many tenement dwellers are unable to have gardens and are dependent upon windows, roof and fence boxes for their bloom. A year ago the union had 1300 of these boxes made to order. This is another feature of the work which shows the necessity of centralization. If the people want these boxes they should be able to get good ones at small cost and no individual school or settlement could well undertake the work.

M. Bary made a convincing Armand and M. Maxundian excelled as the elder Duval. Mme. Boulanger was human as Prudence, something the character never is in English versions with the silly attempt there is made to make a cartoon spinster out of it for the sake of a few unthinking laughs. Mme. Seyor was a pert Nannie, and the others are worthy of all praise. "Camille" will be repeated this evening, and at the Tuesday and Thursday matinees next week.

Only five of the settlement houses can have gardens because of lack of space. The Elizabeth Peabody house conducts gardens in vacant lots. The Jamaica Plain Neighborhood house has a yard of its own. The Moore Street Neighborhood house has a very small yard where it conducts a garden. Roxbury Neighborhood house has space for a garden but has not planted it. Ruggles Street Neighborhood house has secured the use of a patch of land which it is working. The work in the schools was greatly

abetted for several years through the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, working through a committee with Miss Anne Withington at its head. Much was accomplished, but the work was dropped in order to give attention to subjects which seemed more pertinent to the union.

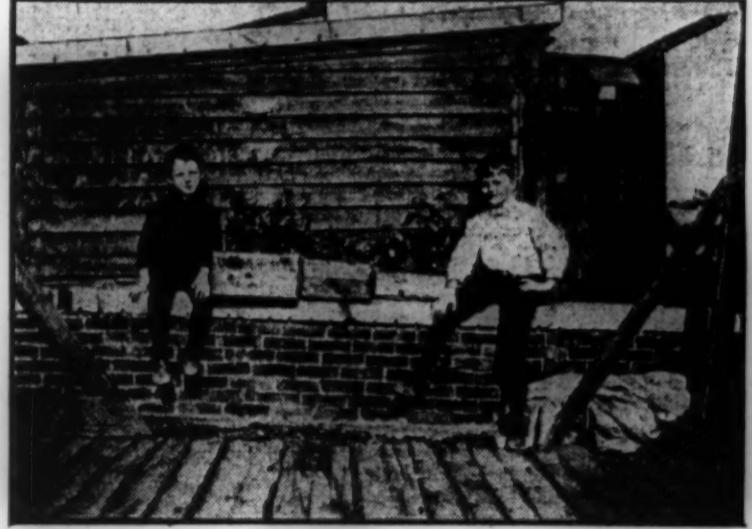
The future efficiency and general effectiveness of the work seem to rest with the Boston Social Union. Its value has been proved and also the need of a united, directed effort to bring out the best results for labor expended.

It is uniformly conceded that however successful the work may be in a given instance or place it could be made even more so by organized work putting seed, boxes, loam, tools, literature, information, instruction and various other things within reach of workers and children. Whatever is done in the schools and settlements should be supplemented by what is called follow-up work at the homes. This has been done by volunteers and probably will have to be in future, but it has not been as effective in the past as it is believed it can be made in the future.

New York, Yonkers, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Columbus, and other cities are doing a great work with children's gardens either through playground associations or the public schools or both. These cities have found results to more than justify whatever expenditure of money

and effort was involved. The attitude of the Boston public school system toward the gardens is favorable. Superintendent Brooks believes in encouraging them wherever the individual school cares to take the subject up but thinks it is a matter that should not be forced upon them. Like several other things he believes this work is most satisfactory when taken up voluntarily and not from sheer necessity. Then it is pursued with enthusiasm and the best is got out of it.

In addition to the general humanizing, educational and ethical benefits of the work as it has thus far been carried on, are mentioned several cases where boys have been turned from rough ways, rough companions and questionable pursuits by means of the love for growing things and the care of them that has been aroused and cultivated in them. One of these boys now grown to manhood has his work, which keeps him in town most of the time, but he has bought a little farm in an outlying district, where he indulges his fondness for gardening as much as he can. Another boy is now in the public works department, and a third whose love for growing things was first awakened through a rough little box on the roof of a tenement house has with his father gone into the business of raising and selling flowers, the father, too, finding in that little box the outlet of desires that had hitherto lain suppressed within him.



TWO YOUNG GARDENERS AND THEIR EFFORTS TO MAKE THINGS GROW. All the soil some of the dwellers in tenements can get to work with has to go in boxes.

HOOSAC ENGINES AT NORTH ADAMS

WOMEN PLANNING TO IMPROVE TOWN

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Two of the large electric engines which are to be used by the Boston & Maine railroad in hauling both passenger and freight trains through Hoosac tunnel, as soon as the work of electrifying the tunnel has been completed, have reached North Adams and have been taken to Williamstown, where they will be stored for the time being in the roundhouse.

Each of the engines weighs 135 tons, and they are practically entirely of steel. They are equipped with eight large drive wheels, and each engine has four motors. The engines are said to be capable of making between 60 and 70 miles an hour.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MEET.

At a business meeting of the Professional Woman's Club at the Lenox Hotel Tuesday afternoon, the following members were appointed on the clubhouse committee: Miss Caro F. Colburn, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, Mrs. Adelaide Ford Hibbard, Mrs. Guy Currier and Miss Bertha Wesselhoeft Swift. Several new members were elected to membership. The club will give a New Year luncheon at the Lenox on Thursday, Jan. 12.

HOPE FOREST BILL WILL PASS SENATE

WASHINGTON—A campaign is being begun here by conservationists for the passage in the Senate next month of the Appalachian-White mountain forest bill. This bill will come to a vote by agreement Feb. 15, having passed the House last session. No canopy of the Senate has yet been made, but there is said to be a fair prospect of a majority.

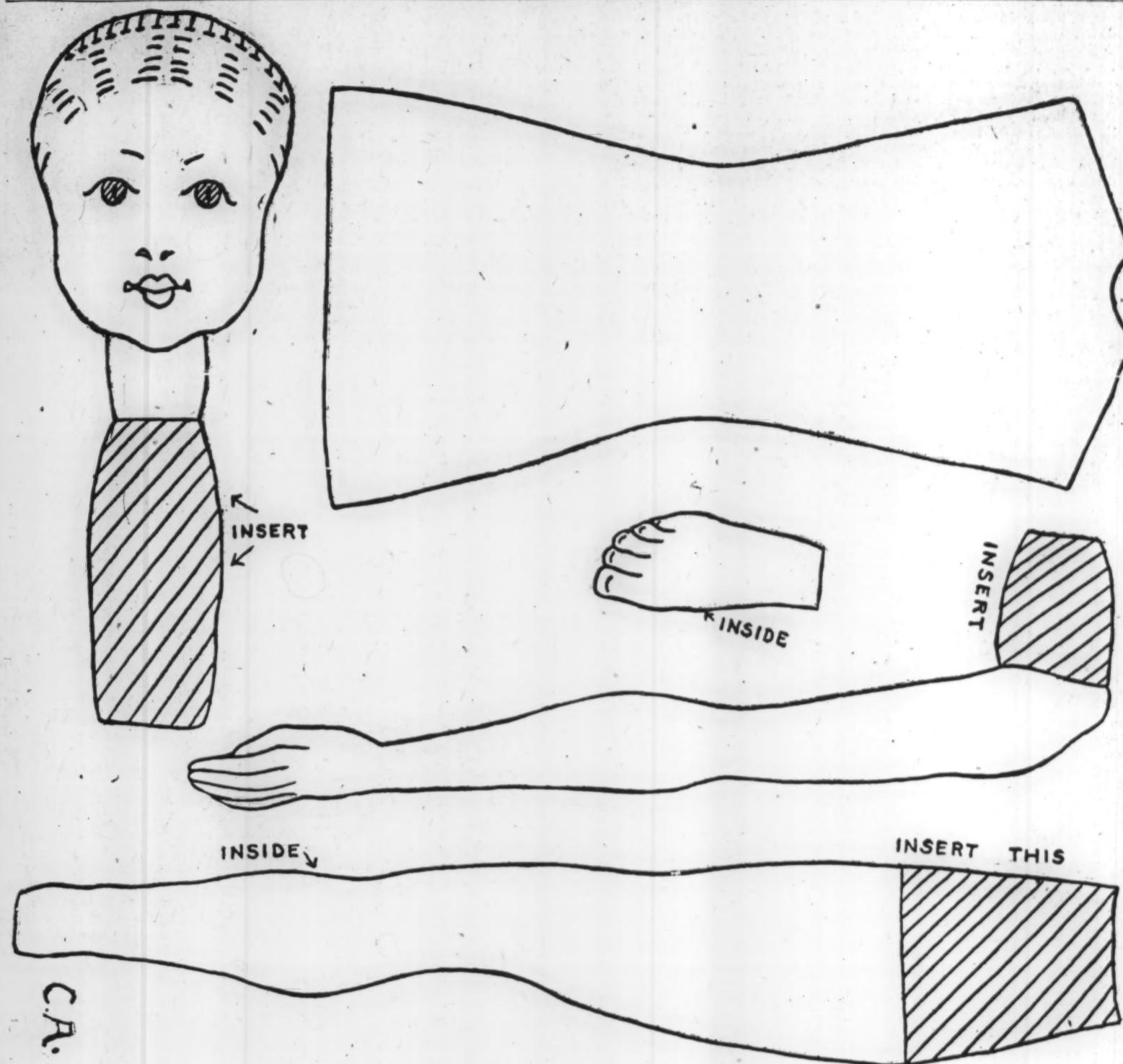
Volume of circulation is often impressive but the class of readers reached concerns the advertiser above mere figures.

Locally the circulation of The Monitor has both volume and quality.

Are you cultivating the patronage of this desirable clientele?

DOLL MAY BE CUT OUT AND MADE BY PATTERN

"Fairy Princess" is possible from simple materials by use merely of little ingenuity according to directions given with accompanying illustration.



On Dec. 14 The Christian Science Monitor printed the first of a series of "cut-outs," secured from London, showing how to make a toy dog. Today a pattern and directions are printed showing how to manufacture a doll that will please the little ones in the making and last as a toy after it is made.

By MR. AND MRS. MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

TRACE body, limbs and feet on to white linen, allowing sufficient for ample turnings. Repeat process on blancheting, allowing nothing for turnings. For the body you will require four layers of thick blanket; for the lower limbs, three layers; for the arms and feet, two. Now baste each side of linen body over two layers of blanket. Then baste one side of each linen limb over all the layers of its stuffing, turn down reverse side of linen to exact pencil mark, and oversew on to the basted half limb. Notice that a portion of linen is left at top of each limb. This is twisted up and sewed on to body, on the inside of one half.

Trace the head and neck on blanket in the same way, the back portion of the head being exactly the same shape as front. A wad of little pieces of stuff may be introduced between the blanket to make the head more round. The face must be embroidered in washing cottons before making up.

When the head is finished, take long threads of brown or yellow washing cotton and sew on to marks on head, three or four threads on each line, so that the hair falls in a succession of cascades framing the face, from a parting in the middle. Then just above join of two sides of head sew a succession of cotton threads to fall at the back of the head.

Now twist up linen at base of neck and sew it on to the inside of one half of the body, as you have sewed the other limbs. Then clap the other half on to this and overstitch, leaving off only where the limbs are inserted. This will allow of the head and limbs turning in all directions.

The feet can be sewed flat on to the lower limbs, after the toes have been outlined.

NAMES WOBURN APPOINTED.

WOBURN, Mass.—Mayor Hugh Murray filed five appointments with the city clerk Tuesday as follows: City solicitor, Dennis L. Sullivan; city physician, Dr. Thomas E. Caulfield; Bernard F. McHugh, for member of board of assessors for three years; Dr. Vernon C. Stewart, member of the board of health for three years; Francis W. Bellew, city messenger. These appointments do not have to be confirmed by the city council.

SUPERIOR FLOORING
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George W. Gale Lumber Co.
Telephone 40
Cambridge, Mass.
Everything from Sills to Shingles.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET



TYPE OF WINCHESTER PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Among many suburban sales recently this house is typical. Property at 16 Hillside avenue sold through Sewall E. Newman to H. T. Bond.

One of the most interesting and important sales of city proper real estate made thus far this week is that where by the six-story mercantile building at 131 to 137 Kingston street, extending through to Edinboro street, near Beach street, has been acquired by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling through the office of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes, Massachusetts building. Mildred C. Howes is the grantor. There are 3148 feet of land, taxed on \$56,700, and the total valuation will figure near \$100,000. It is said that the new owners paid a price far in excess of the assessors' rating.

VALUABLE PARCELS IN NEW HANDS

Nearly \$45,000 is involved in a Dorchester transfer, which has just gone to record through the office of Frank A. Connors. The property comprises a block of eight three-family brick houses and 13,933 square feet of land located at 308 to 383 Talbot avenue. The Boston Penny Savings Bank has conveyed to Hiram Friedberg. The land's share of the assessment is \$9800.

In Braintree Richard F. Bolles and Francis H. Manning, trustees of the estate of Joseph S. Kendall, have sold to Mabel E. Keach of Providence, R. I., a tract of more than 100 acres of land, located between Quincy avenue and the Weymouth Fore river. The property is valued for taxing purposes at \$40,000. There are various buildings on the land.

Joseph Bache, Exchange building, was the broker in the transaction.

farm, comprising vehicles, machinery and farming implements. The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, made the sale.

GROUP OF SMALLER CHANGES.

In the South End of Boston proper the three, three-story brick dwellings and

HALF-YEARLY
SHIRT SALE

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25

Shirts, 1.15

\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shirts

1.65

Materials of Percale, Madras and Flannel. All made coat style, starched or soft cuffs.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM SOLD.

Ernest Porter has sold his fruit, vegetable and dairy farm, situated on Front street, Hopkinton, comprising 50 acres of land, a large two-story colonial style dwelling, containing 10 rooms, a commodious stock and hay barn and numerous outbuildings, a valuable apple orchard and a tract of wood and timber land. The farm was sold to C. E. Houston of Kennebunkport, Me., who has already taken possession. Mr. Houston has also purchased the herd of cattle, a pair of horses and the complete outfit of the

IMPORTATIONS DIRECT

At Reduced Prices

The Unique Needlework of the Russian Peasants

Never have needles done prettier work than that shown in a beautiful and most extensive assortment of the handiwork of the Russian Peasants, including:

Colored Embroideries, Homespun Linens, Laces Squares, Doilies and Shirt Waist Patterns

Which, with all our other goods, we offer this month at extremely low prices.

RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 429 Boylston St.
FROM THE RUSSIANS

NEW PERIODICAL
ON PRINTING ART
MISS PANKHURST
TALKS ON ENGLISH
SUFFRAGE HERE

Pleading the cause of woman suffrage, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst of England spoke before a crowded house at Ford hall Tuesday evening. She described the efforts of English women to gain the ballot, and the privations endured by many of them who were imprisoned by the British government.

Miss Florence Luscum presided and with her on the platform were Miss Stearns, a visiting English suffragette, Mrs. May Hutcheson Page and Mrs. Schlesinger of Brookline.

Miss Pankhurst began her talk with the reasons why women in England feel they need the ballot, reasons that she said were due to laws that give married men so much more power for tyranny over their wives than American men are given under the law.

She laid great stress on the fact that suffragettes are always denied the right of petition and of questioning the government, one of the constitutional prerogatives of every British subject which men freely exercise, and she declared that much of their militant spirit is due to that violation of their constitutional rights.

In answer to questions she said that the House of Commons contains a majority for woman suffrage, but that the ballot is denied by the ministry. She said that militant methods will be revived if necessary.

Army and Navy News

Today's Army Orders.

Capt. J. W. Craig, twelfth cavalry, detailed as inspector of the Philippine constabulary April 15.

Capt. S. B. McIntyre, recruiting officer, upon relief at Dallas, Tex., return to proper station.

First Lieut. A. H. Miller, medical reserve corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Meade, Feb. 1, and proceed to his home.

Capt. H. L. Butler, C. A. C., detailed as member of the board to meet at Ft. Logan for mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the military academy.

First Lieut. C. E. Hathaway, ninth cavalry, relieved.

Navy Orders.

Midshipman T. S. Wilkinson, Jr., detached from duty on board the South Carolina, to Washington, D. C.

Movements of Warships.

Arrived—The Caesar at Sewall Point, the Marietta at Puerto Cortez.

Sailed—The Des Moines, from St. Vincent for Boston.

owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Chester st., 106-110, ward 25; C. E. Whitehead, R. F. Whitehead; wood dwellings; Boardman st., 11, ward 1; Charles Bonanno; after dwelling; Washington st., 106-110; Annie E. Gately et al.; after mercantile.

Three special tourist sleepers occupied by United States troops arrived at South station over the New York Central lines at 10:40 o'clock this morning from the Columbus, Ohio, barracks.

INTEREST IN THE
Wednesday Monitor

Is on the INCREASE
The explanation is the
Special Articles and Departments

That appear each Wednesday

These Features are

In Addition to All the Clean
News of the Day

Price the same as usual
All Newsstands. Two Cents

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BOSTON

FAMOUS MUSICAL CHILDREN

George Frederick Haendel, "wonder child of Halle," in spite of parental opposition, became one of greatest of world's musicians.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, when music and musicians were not so highly esteemed as today, there lived in the town of Halle on the Saale, in lower Saxon Germany, a surgeon-barber, Dr. Haendel. He was a vigorous, active man and attached to the court of Saxe-Weissenfels, where he made frequent visits.

Dr. Haendel was an estimable, respectable citizen, but possessed no musical ability. He looked upon music as an elegant art and fine amusement, which had for its object nothing better than mere entertainment and pleasure.

He and his good wife were very ambitious for the welfare of their children, and when their second son, George Frederick, was born, Feb. 23, 1685, they decided he should become a lawyer "so as to attend to the serious affairs of life."

At a very early age, however, little George showed talent and great fondness for music and musical sounds. His parents, unmusical themselves, could not appreciate the child's feelings and desires; they frowned upon them and opposed them so far as to keep him out of public school, fearing he might there learn to sing the scale. The father even forbade his son to play any musical instrument.

In spite of such strong opposition, little Haendel, aided by his nurse, hid a poor spinet (an early form of the pianoforte) in the garret, where he went when the family slept and taught himself how to play.

He was finally discovered and his father was greatly displeased.

At another time, when Dr. Haendel was going for a visit to the palace of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, little George, knowing that the duke was a patron of music and had in the ducal chapel a beautiful organ which was used for church services, begged his father to take him along. The old doctor refused to grant the privilege, fearing it might encourage in the child's heart a greater desire for music.

The carriage disappeared down the roadway young George, who was at this time only 8 years old, was determined to go to Saxe-Weissenfels. He ran pell-mell after the carriage calling "Papa, papa, let me go." As his father turned to look from the carriage window he saw the little fellow running with all his might down the dusty road. He ordered the driver to stop and though indignant at what he considered disobedience on the part of his son, allowed him to get into the vehicle and accompany him to the palace.

What a happy, triumphant little boy he was!

It was a great event in his young life to visit the court of Saxe-Weissenfels. He was dazzled and delighted with all he saw, and made friends with the members of the duke's choir. The great organ was a marvel to him, and his joy was unbounded when he was allowed to play on it. Every one was astonished at the wonderful genius of the little boy, and the duke gave him a generous sum of money to help pay for a musical education.

Dr. Haendel was indignant at the idea of his son becoming a musician, but followed the duke's command and took him back to Halle, where he began to study with Wilhelm Zachau, organist and composer.

Young Haendel was an industrious boy



GEORGE FREDERICK HAENDEL
Wonder Child of Halle

"Wonder child of Halle" could not be kept from musical instrument as little boy.

and worked eagerly to master the difficult music he was given to study. He assisted his teacher in the care of the organ services and wrote a church cantata for every Sunday during a period of three years. His rapidity in musical composition was amazing. At the age of 11 years he composed sonatas which were remarkable for their depth of feeling. His favorite instrument was the oboe, for which he wrote these early compositions.

While studying diligently his composition work, he practised untiringly on the clavichord and organ and showed the true German spirit for this phase of musical art. He developed with wonderful rapidity into an excellent performer on his much-loved instrument, the organ.

After his master had trained him to the best of his ability, the "wonder-child of Halle" went to Berlin, where he met the famous Italian composers Bononcini and Ariosti. They recognized the genius of the young German boy, but were jealous of him. The Elector Frederick and Electress Sophie Charlotte of the Berlin court were patrons of music, and were deeply impressed by the mature mind and skillful playing of young Haendel.

After this memorable visit to Berlin, Haendel returned to Halle and for two years studied at the university in order to please his father. While pursuing this course he filled the position of organist at the Calvinistic cathedral, for which he received a salary of about \$30.

When he attained the age of 18, Haendel was determined to learn the condition of musical matters in the world at large. He went to Hamburg and then to Italy, "the fountain-head of opera and song." He devoted seven years to composing opera in Florence and Rome, then went to England, where he spent the remainder of his life. He never returned to Germany except for brief visits. Although Haendel was a true

German, his greatest and most valuable works in musical composition were done in England and Ireland. He lived for 34 years at 57 Lower Brook street, Hanover square, London, where he worked and overcame great trials of life.

As a man, Haendel is said to have possessed many whims and some disagreeable faults; but he was generous and had a tender regard for friendless, forsaken children. He gave liberally of his earnings to charitable purposes, one of which was the Foundling hospital in London, and although he may have shown a rough exterior, he possessed a noble, compassionate heart that beat sympathetically for the poor, helpless little ones cast adrift in the world.

As a composer of the oratorio, George Frederick Haendel was a genius so bold and massive he stood on solitary heights without a rival. He clothed the sacred text of his oratorios with music of such dramatic force that he was able to dispense with all scenery and stage effects. As an instrumental composer and organist he was the rival of Bach, and has never been surpassed in his treatment of sacred music. When writing his greatest work, the "Messiah," he said: "I did think I saw all heaven before me and the great God himself."

By embodying the spirit of Protestantism in music, Haendel aroused the admiration of all the Anglo-Saxon race. By introducing choral and instrumental music, by creating new forms and remodeling old ones, by making the words in the story subordinate to a pure musical purpose, he molded the public mind to understand and love oratorio, until now it has become a joy to all lovers of the sublime and beautiful in the divine art of music. He struggled along with operatic composition; but it is with the oratorio his name became illustrious for all time. In the "Messiah," Haendel realized the noble humanity which was the ideal of his art.

The stormy career of his life closed with 10 years of peace and beauty. He did not have the sense of sight; but he met the seeming material loss with bravery and resignation. One day in 1759, he fell asleep according to his life-long wish "in the hope of meeting his Lord and Saviour on the day of his resurrection."

The life of Haendel may be divided into three periods:

The preparatory period, extending from childhood to 1720.

The operatic period, extending from 1720 to 1737.

The oratorio period, extending from 1737 to 1759.

It is not often that there is a special sale of men's hose that reaches any great proportion. The one now going on at Raymond's, 354 Washington street, is an exception to the rule. A large proportion of the hose are all of the S. H. & W. brand. An indication of their class may be taken from these statements: silk half hose, double heel and sole, are placed on sale at 25 cents a pair; the I. & R. Morley's English cashmere in all colors are the same price; Shawknit in all colors are offered at 15 cents a pair; domestics that are 15 and 19 cents regularly, are 10 cents a pair for this sale and the domestics that regularly sell for 10 and 12½ cents are marked 5 cents a pair.

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The entire fourth floor of Chandler & Co. has been given over to the display and sale of furs which have been purchased from the great French house of Revillon Freres. Perhaps no finer fur garments are put out than those of this firm. Their establishment on the Rue de Rivoli in Paris is one of the finest in the world, and their branches on Regent street, London, and Thirty-fourth street, opposite the Waldorf Astoria, New York, are close rivals to it. This sale probably presents the largest single purchase of fine furs ever shown in Boston. Discounts of 10 and 15 per cent at the end of the manufacturers' season are common, but discounts of 50 per cent are most unusual.

Included in the sale are coats of Hudson seal, the full length, straight line

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In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

The man or the woman who does not care for dolls is in a sorry way. It would give him no pleasure to go to the Caleb Plummer Paradise for Dolls at 25 Winter street, and he would not care at all to know about it. The rest of the men and women, big and little, however, will be glad to know that there is such a place, that there dolls can be bought which look as though they had come, as literally they have, straight from a paradise of dolls. Here, too, other dolls torn away for a few brief moments from a too close personal attachment, may emerge once more rejuvenated after a short stay there.

At their paradise the dolls are dressed as per special order, they have their hair curled, are provided with sleeping eyes, have missing members restored and are otherwise put in shape after a loving but untoward experience with the ways of the world. Houses, furniture and clothing also may be procured for them here, each piece warranted to be all the most exacting dolly could want.

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It is the custom of the Leopold Morse Company to have a general mark-down sale of all goods during January and July. The one now in progress they declare to have met with a quicker and more appreciative response than any previous sale in their history. Their custom of leaving the original price on each garment is of interest to the purchaser. February is a month of special sales, announcements of which will be made later. The Morse store is on Adams square.

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Many persons will be glad to take advantage of the clearance sale of slightly used pianos and piano players which opens today at the factory salesroom of Chickering & Sons, 791 Tremont street, corner Northampton, near Massachusetts avenue. The constantly increasing demand for new Chickering pianos, especially during the holidays, brings to the company in exchange as part payment many slightly used Chickering and other good pianos of various makes. These have all been rebuilt in their own shop and are offered at prices sufficiently attractive to sell them quickly. These other makes include the Haines Bros., Ivers & Pond, Everett and Brewster.

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The business which George W. Hazen so successfully carried on for 50 years, his friends and patrons will be glad to know will be continued by his daughter, Mrs. Alice Hazen Claire. The reputation he established as a chronometer watchmaker his daughter will endeavor to maintain with the highest grade of workmanship and class of goods carried. The business has been moved recently to 9 Hamilton place, opposite the Park street church, room 5.

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The entire fourth floor of Chandler & Co. has been given over to the display and sale of furs which have been purchased from the great French house of Revillon Freres. Perhaps no finer fur garments are put out than those of this firm. Their establishment on the Rue de Rivoli in Paris is one of the finest in the world, and their branches on Regent street, London, and Thirty-fourth street, opposite the Waldorf Astoria, New York, are close rivals to it. This sale probably presents the largest single purchase of fine furs ever shown in Boston. Discounts of 10 and 15 per cent at the end of the manufacturers' season are common, but discounts of 50 per cent are most unusual.

—ooo—

The half yearly shirt sale of Brownings, King & Company is in progress at their store, 407-411 Washington street. Shirts that have been \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 are marked for this sale at the uniform price of \$1.15. The \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 qualities are marked \$1.65. The materials are of percale, madras and flannel. All are made coat style with starched or soft cuffs; that were \$2 and \$2.50 are now \$1.65. Shirts that were \$2 are now \$1.15. Pajamas, silk knitted motor scarfs, silk half hose, waistcoats, etc., are marked at 25 per cent less than the regular prices. The store is at 78 Boylston street.

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The half yearly shirt sale of Brownings, King & Company is in progress at their store, 407-41

Leading Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes



Congress Hotel and Annex CHICAGO

FRONTING ON LAKE FRONT AND MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.
Standard and service first class in all respects. Magnificent restaurants. European plan. Prices reasonable. Reservations by mail or wire always receive careful attention.

Martha Washington



New York's
Exclusive Women's
Hotel
29 East 22nd Street,
Near 5th Ave.
Restaurant and Tea
Room for men and women.
Rates, \$1.50 and up
Convenient to sub-
way and cross town
car lines. Center of
Fleming's Plan and Shop-
ping District.
A. W. EAGLE.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,
SAILING, ORCHESTRA,
TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest
Military Post on the Atlantic
Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS. The rendez-
vous of the Nation's Warships.

Special weekly rates June to October.
John B. & M. H. Chamberlin, N. H. &
Raymond & Whitcomb, 290 Wash-
st. Or address G. O. F. ADAMS
Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

St. George's House Hotel
HONG KONG.

The only American owned hotel in the
city. Above the noise and heat and below
the fog. Surrounded by gardens. Magni-
ficent view of hills and mountains. Eight min-
utes from the landing and the shopping dis-
trict. Literature kept on file. Telegraphic
address, LOSSIUS. (Mrs.) AGNES M.
LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

OAK COUNTY
HOTEL
Lakewood, N. J.

THE SHOREHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.
European Plan

Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes' walk of the White
House, Treasury, State, War and Navy
Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE Proprietor

UNION IS FIVE TIMES ORIGINAL SIZE

First of series of articles dealing with story of states takes up national capital with
description of its buildings.



NATIONAL CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

One of the world's most commanding specimens of architecture, 751 feet in length, from 121 to 324 in breadth, and covering nearly 3 1/2 acres. The top of the statue of Liberty above the dome is 307 feet from the ground.

THE total area of the United States, including the non-contiguous territory, is now fully five times that of the original 13 colonies. There have been 13 additions to the original territory of the Union, including Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, one of the Samoan Islands and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal Zone. The number of states has reached 48.

The story of their admission and their progress is interesting. It will be told in The Monitor during the present year. The original 13 states will be taken up first, and then the others in the order of their admission. It is not the intention to give a detailed history, but rather to present some of the leading facts pertaining to the past of the various commonwealths, to state their extent and their advantages, to tell of their products and their prospects.

When the United States were consolidated into a government there were 13 states which agreed to go into it "for a more perfect union." These were Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.

Vermont was the first state admitted to the Union after it became a union; that was in 1791. Kentucky joined in 1792, and Tennessee in 1796. That made the Union a body of 16 states when the nineteenth century began.

Ohio came in 1803, but was never formally "admitted" and proclaimed.

Then came Louisiana in 1812, Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819, Maine in 1820, and Missouri in 1821. The Union then consisted of 24 states.

Arkansas was admitted in 1836; Michigan in 1837; Florida became a state in 1845; Texas in 1845; Iowa in 1846; Wisconsin in 1848; California joined in 1850; Minnesota in 1851; Oregon in 1859; and Kansas in 1861; West Virginia was cut out of Virginia in 1863; Nevada was admitted in 1864; Nebraska in 1867, and Washington in 1889, when it was "a

handsome park."

The rapid growth of Washington is evidenced in the opening of new streets, the extension of old ones, the erection of fine business, public and private structures, and the creation of numerous

handsome parks.

The manor of the government was moved to

Washington in 1800, when it was "a

handsome park."

Martha Washington

New York's

Exclusive Women's

Hotel

29 East 22nd Street,

Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea

Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.50 and up

Convenient to sub-
way and cross town
car lines. Center of
Fleming's Plan and Shop-
ping District.

A. W. EAGLE.

HOTEL ROSSLYN



European, 75c to \$2.00
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

Convenient to sub-
way and cross town
car lines. Center of
Fleming's Plan and Shop-
ping District.

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NATICK HOUSE



Free Auto Bus
Meets All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Easter and Bla-
den Streets, BOSTON
Containing 350 rooms—200 with pri-
vate baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

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Hotel Westminster

Copley Square BOSTON
C. A. GLEASON

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

A Luncheon Place

where food and service tempt
the exacting taste, but do not
tax the purse.

10 to 6 on week days.

American Luncheon and Tea Rooms
164A TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

For a Fish Dinner

VISIT
LEONARD BROS.
NEW SEA GRILL

1070 BOYLSTON STREET, Near
Cornhill, MASSACHUSETTS.
Tables Reserved for Parties. Tel.
Back Bay 12-2222.

When in Chicago

Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at
Table d'Hôte
Luncheon 50c
Carrieabie Business Luncheon 35c
Shop 50c
No. 6 East Madison St., WASH.
Sunday Dinner, especially inviting, 50c

The Gateway Cafe

36 Westland Ave.
MRS. S. A. SHURTLEFF, Prop.
Formerly of Dorchester.
Home Cooking a Specialty—Meals Served
from 6:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The publication carrying
the highest class of com-
mercial advertising is an
excellent paper for bring-
ing business to hotels

THE MONITOR carries high-
class HOTELS and commercial
advertising with PAYING RESULTS

STOCKHOLDERS ENJOIN EXPERT

PITTSBURG—Claiming protection for
their investments of \$1,500,000, Pitts-
burgh men had a temporary injunction issued
Friday against Prof. Reginald A. Fessen-
den of the National Electric Signal
Company, and a resident of Brant Rock,
Mass., and Washington.

These Pittsburgh stockholders, who are
connected with Mr. Fessenden in many
different enterprises and who Friday
made the protest, are T. Hart Given,
president of the Farmers Deposit Na-
tional Bank of Pittsburgh; Hay Walker,
Jr., another Pittsburgh business man;

Judge James H. Reed, one of the United
States' Steel Corporation counsel, and D.
S. Wolcott.

The temporary injunction enjoins Mr.
Fessenden from "interfering with the
granting of certain patents" in which
the petitioners are interested. It is set
forth that Mr. Fessenden is interested
with the petitioners in the granting of
about 90 different patents, many of them
in connection with wireless telegraphy.

RAISE \$450,000 FOR WOOSTER.
WOOSTER, O.—President Holden of
Wooster University announces that \$450,
000 has been raised for the university,
thus meeting the condition imposed by
the general education board of New York
to gain the board's appropriation of
\$150,000.

EDUCATIONAL

To Teach Boys to Live

Interlaken is a school for boys between the ages of nine and nineteen.

Forty trained instructors.

Individual instruction.

Eight buildings.

A square mile of farm, forest, garden and playground.

Maintains a tent village all winter in connection with the regular school.

All types of manual and industrial work.

School has been filled—150 boys—since September.

New Hall to open January 3, allowing for entrance of ten more boys.

For detailed information write

THE INTERLAKEN SCHOOL

LA PORTE, INDIANA

EDWARD A. RUMELY,
M. D., President.

RAYMOND RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at minimum cost.

Drop in at the College and see what an inexperienced person really can do in the way of turning out a well-made and well-fitting garment.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

KEISTER'S LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE

Porter and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location, overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every room; all the latest show-baths; large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development. For information and booklet, address LOUIS D. MARIOTTI, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, PRESIDENT.

Largest school of expression in the United States. Seventy teachers placed in various positions ranging from high schools to universities. Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. School opens Sept. 27.

HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean. Chickering Hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.

PANAMA MINISTER ON WAY.

PANAMA—Advices received here state that Belisario Porras, the new Panama minister to the United States, has left Costa Rica, and is on his way to Washington to take charge of the legation.

Two of the leading Liberal organs announce the candidacy of Porras for the presidency in 1912.

STUDIO OF EXPRESSION

MISS ARGUELLO

53 Garden Street, Cambridge.

Graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory.

The art of speaking and reading, cultivation of the speaking voice. Either class or individual instruction.

SCHOOL OF DANCING

MRI. A. J. SHEAFFE has reorganized teach-

ing at Sheafe's Hall, Huntington Chambers.

Private and class instruction.

Pillsbury's BEST FLOUR.

The Standard of the World.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.
AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER
The Only "Dustless-Duster"
No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.
"No oil to soil."
You can get a full size duster by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soil."
HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.
164-C Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
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The Jackson Quality
MEN'S SPECIAL SALE OF FUR MUSKRAT-LINED and RACCOON COATS
JACKSON & CO.
126 Tremont Street, opposite Park Street Church

H. ZEISS LADIES' TAILOR
CHICAGO, ILL.
For the greater convenience of all my patrons, I have removed my Ladies' Tailoring department from 1418 E. Forty-seventh street to Suite 1612-1613 HEYWORTH BUILDING.
southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, in the heart of the shopping district.
I shall be pleased to welcome you to my new rooms. You will find a carefully selected stock of imported, with a few good domestic, materials for ladies' suits and coats for immediate wear in warmer climates, as well as for spring wear at home.
It is a pleasure to thank you for past favors, and to extend hearty wishes for the incoming year; may you find it full success in all your various expressions.
During January and February I give a full season discount of \$10 on every suit.

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER
"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"
Waste Crates, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kind. Lasts indefinitely.
We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.
ELSMERE, DEL.

CULTIVATION— AND EXPORT OF DUTCH BULBS

THE Dutch bulb growers are organized in a general federation which now numbers nearly 3000 members and is divided into 37 local groups. A paper is published twice a week, weekly exchanges are held during the trade season, novelties are examined and reported upon by a committee of judges and a trade council inquires into and decides all trade differences.

Since 1750 the cultivation and export of bulbs have been regularly carried on in Holland, says the Journal of the Irish department of agriculture. The trade reached its present enormous proportions the last decade of the nineteenth century.

The bulb-growing industry was first confined to Harlow and its vicinity, but has gradually extended wherever a suitable piece of land was available. In order to grow bulb meadows have been transformed and dunes leveled. The prepara-

tion of land for this purpose is often very costly, and the value of the best plots varies from \$1557 to \$2433 an acre.

The export statistics of the industry, which have been carefully kept since 1897, show that the total export has very largely increased in the last 10 years. The value of this export cannot now be less than \$3,893,200. England is still Holland's best customer for bulbs, taking nearly 40 per cent of the total export. The number of bulb exporting firms in Holland's about 200; there are also over 2500 growers who do not export directly, but send their product through the larger firms. The number of persons employed in the bulb industry is estimated at 4000.

Evening Wrap

A lovely evening wrap is made of pompadour silk. The flowers are immense pink roses made to form a five-inch stripe and between the rose stripes a broad band of black. The immense shawl collar and cuffs are of white fox.—Philadelphia Times.

COMBINING OF REMNANTS

Helpful ideas for girls who make their own clothes.

GiRLS who make their own dresses find the most difficult sewing tasks quite easy when they study the various stitches and many schemes of the professional dressmaker. The latter has invented ways and means of making the hard tasks easy and any young girl with a little study can follow her methods. A regular course in dressmaking is always of value to a girl even though she does not earn her living by it.

Nearly all of the stores nowadays carry packages of embroidery. The package or big envelope contains the material for the article already stamped and the cotton or silk for working it. This allows a great saving of time, since the purchaser is not forced to buy material, search for a pattern, order it stamped and then select the silk. These packages are inexpensive and of great aid to the girl who is her own dressmaker. Among the articles contained in the packages are corset covers, aprons, baby's caps, sofa pillows, etc. Many papers nowadays also include embroidery patterns in their Sunday issues—these can be easily copied.

It is quite easy at the present time to understand the liking for Paisley. The softness of the silks is well contrasted with the metallic lines that run in and out. A very pretty gown for a young girl is in Paisley and foulard, the latter of gray and the palest mauve, the former in several tones of mauve and heliotrope, and a purple so dark as to be almost black. This last is sparingly introduced in very fine lines that meander through the remainder of the pattern. The whole of the bodice and the upper part of the sleeves are of Paisley and a deep band around the skirt as well, the upper part being foulard. Whenever the two materials meet there is a piping of deep purple. A yoke of satin stitch embroidery on tuck net, carried up on a high collar gives the touch of white so essential to this kind of a dress.

The girl who has a pretty skirt is no doubt happy over the fact that pretty shirt waists are again in vogue this winter. Fashion decrees that the waist must match the color of the skirt, or at least that the dominant color must match. But the girl must exercise good taste in the selection. If she is short and wishes to give herself the appearance of greater height, she should have the waist and

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THE HOUSEHOLD

DESIGN IN CROSS-STITCH

For towels, table covers, bureau and buffet scarfs.

POPULAR and pretty are the plain cross-stitch and the cross-stitch combined with solid embroidery. The work may be done in the pretty soft shades of mercerized cotton No. 20, or in twisted silks. Delft blues, gray greens and old rose are charming used in combination or in three shades of one color. The cross-stitch is most simple, but one must remember that all the underneath stitches should run in one direction and those above in the other, which gives uniformity to the work. The solid embroidery is done in the solid satin stitch, and the single lines in the outline stitch. The cross-stitch pattern may be used for towels, table covers or bureau and buffet scarfs.

In taking off this pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as it will show through.

[Mrs. Hunter's embroidery patterns will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.]

SEAT AND SHOE BOX COMBINATION

A NOVEL idea in the shape of a combination seat and shoe box, costing \$9.75, is hexagonal in shape. The padded top (which may be raised) is covered with crotton, and the same material is pasted about the lower part of the seat. The box is lined throughout with dark-colored cotton taffeta matching the predominating shade of the crotton. Inside are six loose pockets of the taffeta, each of which holds a pair of shoes. The box may be improved by the addition of an inside box or pocket for brushes, polishes, etc. Such a box would not be hard to upholster. About three yards of crotton and a yard and a half of taffeta would be required to cover and line it, the cost of which would depend entirely on the materials used.—Ladies Home Journal.

TRIED RECIPES

SCOTCH EGGS. Divide one cupful of sausage meat (one-half pound) into four equal portions. Remove four hard-cooked eggs from their shells and cover them with the sausage meat. Roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs and fry a golden brown in hot deep fat. Cut the eggs through the center and serve on rings of toast.—Good Housekeeping.

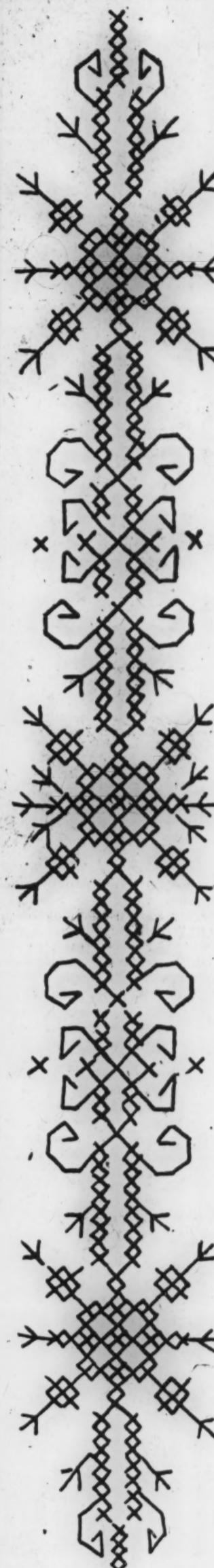
SPICED SWEET POTATOES. For this dish the potatoes must be perfectly sound, and of fine flavor. Select those of uniform size, wash clean, boil tender, skin and stand aside to become cold. Cut into quarter inch rounds, place a layer in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, dot with bits of butter and sprinkle with a mixture of brown sugar and cinnamon. Alternate layers of potato and seasoning until the dish is filled, finishing with plenty of butter. Cover and stand in the oven until thoroughly heated through, then uncover and brown. Serve at once without redishing.—Montreal Star.

STUFFED BISCUITS. Beat two eggs, add one pint of warm milk, one teaspoonful of salt, and one-half yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoonsfuls of lukewarm water. Add two tablespoonsfuls of butter, melted, and sufficient sifted flour to mix to a soft dough. Knead for five minutes, return to the bowl, set in a pan of warm water, cover closely, and put aside until very light. Soak one pound of prunes in water for 24 hours, drain, and cut into small pieces. When the dough is very light, take off pieces the size of an egg, make a hollow in the center, put in about a tablespoonful of the prepared prunes, and work the dough completely over the fruit. Arrange the biscuits close together in a greased pan, brush the tops with warm milk, and when very light bake in a hot oven. The filling may be varied by using any kind of soaked dried fruit or firm preserves.—Exchange.

BROWN CHEESE. Take two ounces of mild cheese, half an ounce of butter, one egg, pepper and salt and one tablespoonful of milk. Put the butter into a saucenpan with the cheese, cut in slices and add the milk, pepper and salt to taste. Stir over the fire till the mixture boils; then add the egg and stir again. Turn all into a well-buttered, fireproof dish, brown in the oven and serve at once.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Cleaning a Hall Door

You will find that paraffin will clean your hall door more successfully than soap and water, which injures the varnish and is the cause of the dull look of which you complain, says the Sacramento Union. Moisten a piece of flannel in the oil and rub it briskly over the door. Polish off with a clean piece of flannel. The objectionable odor of the oil will very soon vanish.



DRAWN BY SARAH HALE HUNTER.

SCARFS IN COLLEGE COLORS

THE pretty maid who attends a winter prom at Yale, or Harvard, or Cornell, or any other favored college may wear her colors in a dainty scarf designed to throw over the shoulders between dances. These chiffon scarfs are two or three yards long and the colors are arranged in various effective ways; sometimes in printings, and again in deep border effects. Of course, the scarf must be of a color to harmonize with the scarf. A white frock with a Yale blue scarf will be charming, or a pale pink one with the Harvard crimson, or a light blue one with the pretty blue and white of Columbia, and so on.—Sacramento Union.

Papering Attic Room

The attic rooms of a house are sometimes treated to a coat of whitewash instead of being papered, and when such a room is to be papered it is not easy to make the paper adhere satisfactorily. The experiment should be tried of forming the paste with skim-milk instead of water.—Philadelphia Times.

FURNISHING THE HOUSE

Practical hints concerning effects and cost.

IF there is one mistake more common than any other in planning and furnishing the small house it is the insistence on the parlor, says a writer in the Ladies Home Journal. This room is of less use and involves more expense than any other in the house, and yet it persists. Of course sometimes the name "parlor" is used instead of "living-room," as certain names are common to certain localities, in which case this criticism does not apply. But it is when, as so very frequently happens, one sees the best room in a small house given up to the occasional reception of a few callers, and the family obliged to pay for this privilege by combining sitting-room and dining-room, that it strikes the mind as absurd and thoroughly unreasonable.

The best room in any house should be for the use of the family, and should consequently be full of good and cheerful things; the most attractive hangings and the finest pieces of furniture should be gathered here for their enjoyment. If there happens to be space in the house for an extra room how much more sensible to devote this to private uses, such as writing and reading, for those who wish to withdraw from the life of the general room.

What every house needs is a large, comfortable living-room, and for all those who are now in possession of a small parlor and a small sitting-room the very wisest plan, and also the one which offers the greatest comfort and happiness in the home, is simply to remove the partition between them and throw the two rooms together into one.

Another source of constant wonder to me is why the piano should be so frequently consigned to the parlor. When the piano is put off in this formal way one is immediately justified in supposing that it was an unwarranted expense, since no member of the family cares for music. Of course one excepts the case of a music room, arranged to be used exclusively for that purpose; but this is rarely found in any but the largest houses. It is my opinion that the whole house should reflect the taste of the family.

Good oriental rugs, even though intricate in design, are so subdued in color, so blended in tone, that with even the most ordinary care in selecting them one may obtain a perfectly harmonious and neutral effect. But for those of us who cannot spend as much as is required to buy the beautiful eastern rugs there are many substitutes that are artistic in their way. There are numerous excellent small-figured designs in the domestic carpets with dull, well-blended shades as well as plain filling, and many rugs made from these carpets as well as two-toned plain rugs.

It is owing much to the lack of taste displayed in the designs and coloring of some of the cheap domestic carpets that we are to account for the revival of the rag rug. Even the "hit-or-miss" rug, the showiest of all the rag combinations, is comparatively neutral, owing to its lack of pictorial possibilities. For those who are collecting the necessary calicoes and woolens with the idea of having a rag carpet made from them, a great deal of the objectionable effect may be avoided in the "hit-or-miss" weave if the bright reds and yellows are cast out.

Sufficient stress cannot seem to be

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PYROGRAPHY COMING INTO FAVOR AGAIN

WITH the introduction of a needle by pen that may be attached to the gas-burner, pyrography, has sprung into fresh favor, and the array of articles to be burned in decorative designs is growing daily.

The latest are already carved, and the burned design adds richness and beauty. Leather articles, while more difficult to work on, are even more attractive than the wooden ones, and pillow covers, table centerpieces and many household articles may easily be made by the "pyrographic girl."

Velvet and cloth may also be burned in quaint designs if the pyrographer is a clever one, and is careful not to allow the hot point of the pen or needle to penetrate through the material.

Velvet is especially pretty burned this way, and the designs may even be seen in hats, and other articles of wearing apparel, although handbags are the most popular, say the Philadelphia Times.

Many children are expert in this novel art, and save all their pennies to purchase articles to burn. Of course, these come with the designs stamped, and it is not very difficult for even the very smallest folks to follow the lines of the designs.

ORANGES IN VARIOUS STYLES

Fruit very enjoyable at this season.

ALMOST innumerable are the ways in which oranges can be used, and this fruit is particularly acceptable during the winter months. The following tested recipes are from Suburban Life:

Orange Pudding—Cut four oranges into small pieces; cover them with one cupful of sugar and let them stand. Put one quart of milk on the stove, and when it is near the boiling point add two table-spoons of corn starch, moistened with water, and the yolks of three eggs. Set aside to cool, then stir in the sweetened oranges. Cover with a meringue made of whites of the three eggs and a cup of sugar, and brown in the oven.

Orange Snow—Squeeze sufficient oranges to fill a cup two thirds full; add one third cupful of lemon juice and, after sweetening to taste, put into a saucenpan with one pint of water. When it reaches the boiling point, stir in two table-spoonsfuls of cornstarch, moistened with cold water. Cook about 10 minutes, then stir in quickly the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Stir over the fire a minute or two, and then pour into a

wet mold, making alternate layers of the hot mixture and the sliced oranges. When cold, serve with a custard made as follows: Three yolks of eggs, one half cup of sugar, one pint of milk, cooked, strained and flavored, with grated orange rind.

Orange Salad—Oranges mixed with other fruit make a delicious salad. For instance, pare six oranges and one lemon, but first grate a little of the rind of both. (Be careful not to grate too deep, or your salad will have a bitter flavor.) Slice the fruit and add very thin slices of melon—a fourth of a small melon—and a mixture of candied fruit. Arrange in layers in a glass dish and add a dressing made as follows: Put two table-spoonsfuls of sugar into a saucenpan with one cup of water, and boil about five minutes. When it is cool, stir in four table-spoonsfuls of cream and the well-beaten yolk of one egg. When the dressing is cold, pour it slowly over the fruit. To add to the attractiveness of the dish, the whites of two eggs may be beaten stiff, sweetened, and spread over the salad.

Ambrosia—Peel and slice small oranges that are not too tart. Place a layer in a glass dish, sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar, and cover with a thick layer of grated coconut. Scatter a little sugar over this, and then continue with the layers, making the top one of coconut and sugar.

Orange jelly—Use half a box of gelatin, one half cupful of cold water, one cupful of boiling water, the juice of one lemon, one cupful of sugar, one pint of orange juice. Soak the gelatin in cold water until soft; add the boiling water, lemon juice, sugar and orange juice. Stir the mixture until the sugar is dissolved, then strain it. A little brandy may be added as a flavoring. Serve with sweetened whipped cream. This is nice served in the half-orange skins, with the whipped cream on top.

Orange Frappe—Select a dozen sweet oranges, peel carefully, cut into small pieces and place in a freezer. Pack with salt and ice, and allow it to stand for two hours. When it is to be served, sprinkle it freely with powdered sugar and place in glasses.

Preserved Orange Peel—Carefully cut off the yellow rind of the oranges while they are fresh; cut and put them into boiling water. Let them simmer about an hour, and when a straw can be run through them, drain them in a colander. Add two cupfuls of sugar to a pint of water and boil 10 minutes. Then add as much of the drained orange peels to the syrup as it will cover, and let the mixture simmer for an hour. Drain from the syrup; roll, while hot, in granulated sugar and spread on plates to dry.

Garnish for Veal.

Slices of lemon topped with grated horseradish make a tasty and pleasant garnish for veal served in any form.—Chicago Journal.

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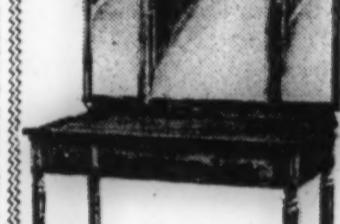
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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Aches position in hotel, or in an apartment house; excellent manager; accustomed to much responsibility; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1934. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by Swedish lady to care for elderly couple, or as housekeeper in small apartment; highly capable and reliable; references. Would go anywhere in U. S. A. MRS. P. G. COPE, 250 Huntington ave., Boston. 12

HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes position in private family; experienced attendant; excellent manager and caretaker; reliable references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1934. 17

LADY'S COMPANION—Desires employment in home; children in music and kindergarten, or will read to elderly people at their homes; references. MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenarm st., Dorchester. 16

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment in home; references. MARGARET CHAMBERS, 77 Hammond ter., Roxbury. 14

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment; will take work home or go out. MRS. JESSIE GOULD, 29 Camber st., Roxbury. 12

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home; references. MARGARET CHAMBERS, 77 Hammond ter., Roxbury. 14

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment; does fancy work; will go out or take work home. ELLIOTT'S SHACK, 35 Kenwood st., Cambridge. 13

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment; good references; color; wishes washing or general work by the day. MRS. MARIE BRAXTON, 1 Dickenson pl., Cambridge. 13

LAUNDRESS—Careful laundry, would like work to do at home. MARY E. BROWN, Livermore pl., Cambridgeport. 16

LAUNDRESS (American) desires employment in first-class work. MRS. JAMES PRITCHARD, 155 Wendell st., Prof. st., South Boston. 16

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes washing or general work by the day. MRS. T. ALLSTON, 1 Dickinson pl., Cambridge. 13

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employment in home; will promise of advancement. G. L. RICKER, 3 Marshall street, Watertown. 13

LAUNDRESS (colored) would like general work to do at home. G. L. RICKER, 3 Marshall street, Watertown. 13

LIBRARIAN—High school girl wants position with public library; to work a few hours daily with promise of advancement. G. L. RICKER, 3 Marshall street, Watertown. 13

MAID—Colored girl would like general work to do at home. G. L. RICKER, 3 Marshall street, Watertown. 13

MAID—Colored girl with good references desires position at chamber work or as general maid. SARAH GRACUS, 84 Comp-ton st., Boston. 14

MAID—Colored girl with good references desires position at chamber work or as general maid. SARAH MORRIS, 18 Newgate st., Boston. 14

MAID—Colored girl would like general work to do at home. G. L. RICKER, 3 Marshall street, Watertown. 13

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MA

World's Latest Financial News

HESITATING TONE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TRADING

Price Movements Uneven and Traders Not Inclined to Extend Commitments on Either Side of the Market.

LOCALS IRREGULAR

There was little character to the trading on the New York market during the early sales today. The tone was hesitating and price movements somewhat uneven. The setback the market had in the late trading yesterday acted as a check to the buying today, although sentiment was not materially changed.

Traders were generally agreed that until the industrial skies had cleared continued broad and active market could scarcely be expected. However, many were inclined to think that the darkest hour is about past and that the dawn is near. But traders were not disposed to discount the future to any extent on either the optimistic or pessimistic side of the subject.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was active and higher in New York and Consolidated Gas was in better demand early but the market leaders did not show much change.

There was some irregularity in price movements on the local exchange.

The industrials became rather weak in New York before midday. Central Leather opened unchanged at 29 and declined a good fraction while the preferred opened at 102 1/2 and sold off over a point. American Beet Sugar opened off 1/4 at 40, and sold off under 40. International Steam Pump opened off 1/2 and sagged off further. Consolidated Gas, after opening up 1/4 at 140 and improving to 140 1/2 sold off well under 140. Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting were both fractionally lower. United States Steel moved within a narrow range around 74.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened off 1/2 at 75 1/2 and moved up over a point. Union Pacific held around 173. Reading also moved within narrow limits. New York Central opened off 1/4 at 111 and sold off over a point. United Railways Investment Company preferred opened unchanged at 95 and lost a point.

The Boston market was easy. Calumet & Hecla opened up 3 points at 520 but soon dropped the gain. Calumet & Arizona was steady around 46 1/2. Copper Range was off 1/2 at 67 1/2. United Fruit was up a point at 189 1/2. Prices generally were soft.

LONDON—This is first making-up day in the general carryover. The markets are quiet for the most part with a some what irregular price movement.

Changes in home rails and American railway shares are mixed. The last mentioned department shows mostly gains over New York final prices of Tuesday. A small account is disclosed. The Com tango rate is 5 per cent as compared with 5 1/2 per cent in the previous settlement. A halting tendency is discernible in Canadian Pacific. Russian bonds appear to be in good inquiry.

De Beers are 1/2 higher at 18 5-16. Rio Tintos have declined 1/2 to 69 1/2.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Jan. 14.00@14.02, March 14.8@14.83, May 14.95@14.98, July 14.45@14.60, Sept. 13.75 @13.77, Oct. 13.36 bid.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton, good business done; prices steady. American middling uplands 8.05. Sales 12,000. Receipts 31,000. American 16,400. Future opened easier. Tenders new 2400.

NEW SECURITIES COMPANY.

MONTREAL—It is understood that arrangements have been practically completed for the establishment of a new corporation to deal in securities which will be capitalized at \$2,000,000. The company will make a feature of financing stock and bond issues abroad.

MUST USE BLOCK SIGNALS.

CHICAGO—Michigan railroad commission has notified carriers not equipped with block signals to rush installation to completion immediately. Managers will probably submit arguments against enforcement of order.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND W. CINCINNATI: Rain late tonight or Thursday; moderate brisk to southwest to west winds; moderate.

WASHINGTON—U. S. weather bureau prediction: rain as follows: New England: Unsettled, with rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight or Thursday; colder in northwest portion.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a. m. 41° [12 noon 47° 47° 2 p. m. 47° 47° Average temperature yesterday, 33.5-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 42° Boston 40° Louisville 60° Newark 42° St. Paul 40° New York 48° Bismarck 14° Jacksonville 62° Birmingham 60° New Orleans 48° Portland, Ore. 38°

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers	8	8	8	8
Amalgamated	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Am. Feet Sugar	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Can	9 1/4	9 1/4	9	9
Am. Can pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Can Foundry	51 1/2	51	51	51
Am. Cotton Oil	16 1/4	16 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4
Am. H & L pf	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am. Linseed Oil	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Linseed Oil pf	21 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Am. Locomotive	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. Fueling	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am. Smelting	104 1/2	104	104	104
Am. Steel Fr.	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Sugar	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am. Tel & Tel.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Am. Woolen	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Anaconda	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Atchison	102 1/2	102	102	102
Atchison pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Balt. & Ohio pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Brooklyn Union	139 1/2	139	139 1/2	139 1/2
Canadian Pacific	203 1/2	204	203 1/2	204
Central Leather	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Central Leather pf	102 1/2	102	100	100
Ches. & Ohio	81 1/2	81	80 1/2	81 1/2
Chi. & G. West	22 1/2	22	22	22 1/2
Chi. & G. West pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	64	64	64	64
Col. Southern 1st pf	75	75	75	75
Col. Southern 2d pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Consolidated Gas	140	140	139 1/2	140 1/2
Consolidated Gas pf	102 1/2	102	100	100
Corn Products	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Del. & Hudson	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Del. & Luck	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Den & R. Grade	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	29
D. S. & A. pf	22 1/2	22	22	22 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35
Fed. & S Co pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Gen. Electric	150	150	150	150
Goldfield	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Gr. Northern pf	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gr. Northern Ore	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Harvester	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Harvester pf	123	123	123	123
Hillman Central	134	134	133 1/2	134
Inter-Met	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int. Paper pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int. Pump	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Int. Steel	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kansas City So.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kan. City So. pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Kansas & Texas	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lacledo Gas	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Lehigh Valley	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
L & N	144 1/2	144 1/2	144	144
Min. St L.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Min. St L & F. pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
St. L & F. 2d pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
St. L Southwestern	25	25	25	25
St. Paul	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
St. Paul pf	150	150	150	150
North American	64	64	64	64
Northern Pacific	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
Northwestern	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Ontario & Western	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf	69	69	69	69
Pressed Steel Car	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Railway St Spring	31	31	31	31
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Sears Roebuck	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Southern Central	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Southern Railway	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Southern Ry pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Third Avenue	11	11	11	11
Toledo, St L & W pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Twin City Rap.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union Pacific	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Union Pacific pf	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
United Ry Inv Co	41 1/2	41 1/2	40	40
U. R. Inv Co pf	65	65	64	64
Utah Copper	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15	15	15	15
U. S. Rubber	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111 1/2	111	111	111
U. S. Steel	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d pf	62	62	62	62
U. S. Steel pf	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	

Latest Shipping News

PRODUCERS OF WOOLDECLARE AGAINST CHANGES IN TARIFF

Good Beginning Is Made in the Trade, Transactions in Raw Material for the Manufacturers Showing a Broadening Tendency, Due to Orders for Fabrics.

Aside from pronounced renewal of interest on the part of manufacturers in supplies of raw material since the beginning of the year, the most significant feature of the wool trade is a declaration by the National Wool Growers Association, in its annual convention held last week at Portland, Ore., against any change in schedule K, which relates to the duties on wool.

Inasmuch as the sheep available for shearing last spring in the United States numbered about 42,000,000, and the organization is fairly representative of their ownership, it can readily be imagined that this action will command considerable attention, particularly in the Senate, from the congressional delegations representing the large wool-producing sections of the country. A certain amount of prestige, too, from a political point of view, accrues to the association this year from its election as president of Frank R. Gooding, former Governor of Idaho.

The new year has made a good start in the trade, inquiries and actual transfers of wool having been on a much broader scale than previously, with manufacturers showing greater readiness to close negotiations for desirable lots than they have manifested before for several months.

This is due to the virtual assurance of a successful 1911 heavyweight goods season. Lines opened since the holidays in men's wear fabrics have proved attractive to the trade in quality and price, the present level of domestic wool quotations enabling manufacturers to name prices somewhat below those prevailing a year ago on similar grades then offered. Low figures are also expected on the dress goods to be opened this month.

Wools most in request are the clothing territory clips, good scoured stock and quarter-blood fleeces. The manufacturers, proceeding on the assumption that foreign wools will continue to rule relatively high during the current quarter of the year, have not paid much attention to imported stock, but are utilizing domestic wools to the limit of their availability.

Thus far in Australian, New Zealand and South American centers the buyers for Boston wool merchants have operated very conservatively this season. Trade sales are now in progress in the principal primary markets of the southern producing countries and, in addition to the light run of takings for Boston wool dealers, there have been a few purchases for account of American manufacturers, but the aggregate bought for this market abroad seems likely to be the smallest for a number of seasons.

The secured cost of the clothing territory wools disposed of here recently has been around 58@60c per pound as a rule. Fine staple territory clips have a secured value of fully 64@65c. The tendency on holdings of such wools is toward a more decided firmness, and on fleeces there is even greater prospect of further hardening of values. The market is quite strong, with promise of an excellent call for raw material as fast as substantial orders are booked.

It begins to look, therefore, as if the consigned and stored wools of 1910 that are still on hand would find an outlet in the next three or four months at a fair valuation, probably fetching as much as the average holdings of dealers, and not coming on the market to be a disturbing factor at sacrifice prices, as there was some expectation that they would when the trade was experiencing its greatest decline and dullness of the past year. Indeed, it has been a singular feature of an unusual year that there have been no complicated situations to enhance the difficulties attributable to mill activity.

Thus early in the year word comes from various western points that the holding policy is likely to be repeated to a marked extent in the coming season. Recently the leaders of the Kentucky Wool Growers Association, who successfully pooled their wool last year, voted to pursue the same course this year. Texas wool men who are members of a storage company with headquarters at San Angelo in that state, recently sold 420,000 pounds of fall Texas wool to a Boston house at 14@15% cents per pound, considered a good primary market price for the grade disposed of. From other sections come reports of satisfactory results to producers from concerted action.

Wool merchants here in the East are not prepared as yet to define their policy regarding the coming domestic wool clip of 1911. It is generally believed in the trade, however, that until some assurance of tariff stability is obtained, the buying will be of a very conservative character. The construction of an immense wool warehouse in South Boston undoubtedly means that every facility for consignment and storage will be provided, so that whether wools are shipped to Boston as the result of outright purchase or to be sold on commission, ample provision for their handling and marketing will be made here, in order that Boston may retain its prestige as the great wool mart of the country.

LONDON—The arrivals of wool for the first series of auction sales closed Tuesday, with the following amounts listed: New South Wales, 64,000 bales; Queensland, 37,000; Victoria, 71,000; South Australia, 39,000; West Australia, 10,000; New Zealand, 60,000; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 87,000. Of this stock 110,000 bales of Australasian and 75,000 Cape of Good Hope and Natal were forwarded direct to spinners, leaving the net amount available for the sales, including 8000 old stock, 198,000 bales.

Produce Markets

Arrivals.

Str H F Dimock from New York with 45 bxs grape fruit, 508 bxs dates, macaroni, 62 crates pines, 135 bxs dates, Str Nantucket from Norfolk with 20 bxs kales.

Str Nacochee due here Friday from Savannah has 20 bxs grapefruit, 173 bxs oranges 16 crates pineapples.

Str Ivernia is due here tomorrow.

Str Gloucester due here tomorrow from Norfolk has 90 bbs kales, 80 bbs spinach, 150 bxs oranges, 700 bgs pean-

uts.

PROVISIONS

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today, 1972 pkgs; last year, 850 pkgs.

Boston Receipts.

Today 1886 the 2290 bxs 95,986 lbs butter, 125 bxs cheese, 910 cs eggs; 1910, 2995 bxs 870 bxs 17,583 lbs butter, 60 bxs cheese, 1956 cs eggs.

Tuesday, 1135 the 450 bxs 47,200 lbs butter, 171 bxs cheese, 1544 cs eggs; 1910, 745 bxs 876 bxs 33,380 lbs butter, 459 bxs cheese, 683 cs eggs.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring patents \$5.50@6.10, clears \$4.50@5.5, winter patents \$4.80@5.15, straight \$4.40@4.90, clears \$4.20@4.65. Kansas patents, in jute, \$4.90@5.35, rye flour \$3.90@4.70, graham \$3.70@4.

Corn—Carrots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 57@57 1/2c, steamer yellow 56@57 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 56@57 1/2c; to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 56@57 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 55@56 1/2c.

Oats—Carrots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 41@41 1/2c, No. 2 40@40 1/2c, No. 3 39@40c, rejected white 38@39c; to ship from the West, 40 to 42 lbs, clipped white, 40@41c, 38 to 40 lbs, 39@40c, 36 to 38 lbs, 39@39 1/2c.

Commeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.00@1.09 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.05@3.15 bbl, bolted \$3@3.60; oatmeal, rolled \$4@4.25 bbl, cut and ground \$4.40@4.65.

Mill-feed—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$25.75@26.25, winter bran \$28@26.50, middlings, \$26.25@26.25, mixed feed \$26.50@29, red dog, \$29.25@29.75, cottonseed meal \$30@30.50, linseed meal \$36@36.50, hominy feed \$23.40, gluten feed \$28.25, stock feed \$24.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$22@23.50, No. 1 \$22@22.50, No. 2 \$18.50@19.50, No. 3 \$15@16; straw, rye, \$12.50@13.50, oat \$8.50@9.

Butter—Northern creamery, 30@31c; western, 30@31c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henney, 36@38c; eastern, best, 34@36c; western, best, 34@35c.

Cheese—New York twins, new, 15@15 1/2c; Vermont twins, extra, 14@15c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bbl, \$2.30@2.35; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.30; California, small white, \$2.35@2.33; yellow eyes, best, \$2.20@2.25; red kidney, choice, \$2.35@2.30.

Potatoes—New potatoes, \$1@1.05; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50@2.5.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 110-lb bag, \$1.50@1.75; native yellow, per box, 90@95.

Poultry—Nearby broilers, 22@24c; choice northern and eastern fowl, 16@17c; western, choice, 15c; western turkeys, choice, 22@23c; roasting chickens, 18c; western chickens, 17@18c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 14c; fowls, 13@14 1/2c; roosters, 10 1/2c.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.50@2.55; cranberries, per box, \$2.75@3.50; per bbl; cherries, late varieties, \$8@9.50.

Dairy Products

New York Market.

Butter—Cry spec 29 1/4c, 28 1/2c; cry spec mks 29 1/4c, 29c; cry extras 28c, 27c; held cry spec 27 1/2c, 26 1/2c; held cry spec 28c, 27c; cry spec, seller 10 days, 29 1/4c, 28c; June cry spec, seller the week, 26 1/2c; cry spec, seller 2 weeks, 28 1/2c; 1000 held cry seconds, seller the week, 27 1/2c; held cry seconds, seller the week, 23c, 20c; process spec, seller Monday, 24c. Sales, 3 lots 25 each cry spec, seller the week, 29c, 28c; 41 cry spec, str mks, 28c. Receipts 500.

Eggs—III ex lots 35c, free deliv 33c, fresh gath ex lots 34c, 32 1/2c, fresh gath lots 31c, 30c, Mo lots 31 1/2c, 30 1/2c, fresh gath 2nds 29c, 26c, fresh gath extras 36c, Tenn lots 30 1/2c, ref 2nds 23 1/2c, 22 1/2c, Apr ref 2nds, 23c. Apr ref lots 24c, free deliv, fresh gath lots 31c, the week 31c, 30c, fresh gath lots 31r 10 dys 30 1/2c, 28c, fresh gath lots 31r January 29c, 27c. Sales, 1 lot 25 fresh gath ex lots 33c, 3 lots 25 each cry spec, str mks, 28c. Receipts 500.

“Mr. Farrell has been the president of

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

“Cedric,” for Mediterranean ports

“Cedric,” for Antwerp via Dover

“St. Paul,” for Southampton

“La Savoie,” for Havre

“President Lincoln,” for Hamburg

“Megantic,” for Liverpool

“Friedrich der Grosse,” for Bremen

“Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm,” for New York

“Neptun,” for Copenhagen

“Luisa Anna,” for Mediterranean ports

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

CANADIANS WANT PULP TURNED INTO FINISHED PRODUCT

Objectors to Wood Crossing
Into United States Say
Raw Material Should Be
Manufactured in Canada.

CLAIM LARGE LOSS

(Special to The Monitor.)
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian objection to allowing the country's pulp-wood free egress to the United States is based upon the growing sentiment in favor of using the country's wealth to the very best advantage in the interests of the largest possible number of its citizens.

As the pulp business now stands, Canada manufactures only about 3 per cent of the world's supply of paper, and the United States manufactures 40 per cent of it, while Canada owns nearly all the "raw material" on the North American continent from which all this paper is made.

Canada's known forest area is computed to be 1,657,800,000 acres, which is nearly one fourth larger than the forests of Russia, Austria, Sweden, France, Norway and the United States combined. Canadian forests are very largely composed of trees suitable for paper making—her hardwood areas being, comparatively, very small—therefore her business men are naturally asking, "Why should we not manufacture our paper here when we own such great tracts of pulp-wood, instead of allowing over 915,000 cords of it to be annually shipped down the States to be worked up into paper?"

Even beyond the going southward of the pulp-wood there is something more that the Canadian objects to, for Canadian citizens have followed it up. For years hundreds of workers (principally from the province of Quebec) have been trekking southward to the New England states, where they "work up" their own Canadian logs into pulp and paper. So great at times was the exodus from this province that today it is stated that every third man one meets in Rhode Island is of Canadian birth, Governor Pothier, recently elected for his third term, being one of them.

In 1909 these United States works bought \$5,752,650 worth of pulp-wood, which was worth about \$16,700,000 when they had "manufactured" it into the resultant 528,120 tons of pulp. It is naturally considered that this \$11,000,000 worth of "work" might just as well have been done in Canada, where the wood naturally belongs and where workers might just as well remain and do it instead of going "over to the States."

Most of this pulp-wood went from Quebec, and in this province there are ideal conditions for the mills which convert it into pulp, for Quebec water powers are now known to be among the best in the world, together with those of Ontario, her sister province, in point of position and of pulp-wood possibilities.

Conservative Canadian opinion does not call for such sweeping tariff enlargement immediately applied as would tend to a sudden stoppage of the export of pulp logs before Quebec and Ontario are equipped with mills which could buy this output and use it at home, as this would naturally cause a serious business restriction among those who have been busy with their exportation; but the evidently unanimous desire is for a continuance of all present restrictions upon the export and the initiation of a gradually increasing restrictive policy.

Through her conservation commission recently formed, but already active, Canada's opinion on the subject has been expressed with no uncertain sound. Its chairman says the commission is opposed to any form of reciprocity which would give the United States a freer use of the Canadian forests; and he points out that the present methods of using them, together with the inevitably increasing demand which would be made upon them would result in even Canada's great

WORKMEN'S PENSION LAW ESTIMATES NOT ALLOWED

Number of Employees in This Department of the French Government Is Reduced From 674 to 176—Measure Effective the Coming Summer.

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—An important question concerning the administration of the workmen's pension law was recently raised at the Palais du Luxembourg. About three months ago M. Viviani, then minister of labor, in submitting his estimates to the budget committee, demanded a provision for the expenses of running this department, but on examination it was found that it ran into such extravagant figures that a violent protest was raised in many quarters. The estimate disclosed the fact that he proposed to employ in the offices of this pension department no less than 674 officials including the chiefs, their assistants and a full staff of civil servants, and the committee of the budget severely criticized M. Viviani's estimates on the ground that they were altogether wild and out of all proportion to the requirements of the service.

M. Klotz, minister of finance, made a statement that has since given universal satisfaction, when he said in the Senate in reply to the interpellation by M. Gaudin de Villaine on the proposal to purchase the Hotel Biron as a chief office for the department of pensions, that he himself had wholly rejected the idea of purchasing this hotel for such a purpose, adding that the staff estimated by M. Viviani at 674 persons had been cut down to 176 and consequently a more modest building would meet their demands.

The pension law is expected to come into force during the summer of 1911 and it is of great importance to all foreign

residents and employers of labor in France.

According to a summary published in the monthly report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris wage-earners of both sexes, whether engaged in the liberal professions, in industry, trade, agriculture, domestic service or state employ, who are not entitled to receive a pension under the old law, become entitled to one under the present law. They are, however, required to make annual contributions themselves to the pension fund to the amount of f.9 per man, f.6 per woman and for all young persons under the age of 16 years f.4, 50c.

A like sum must be contributed by employers and it is enacted that the proportion payable by each employee in respect to the pension fund must be deducted by the employer from his wages on the occasion of cash payment of his salary, thus facilitating the collection of these payments which one may call pension premiums. In the case of employees already belonging to a mutual aid society, or purchasing a home or property by instalments, the pension premiums can be arranged to be applied to this purpose, as can also the payment made by the employer and the state. As soon as an employee has reached the age of 65 years of age the state then contributes a fixed annual sum of f.60.

Foreign employees working in France will be under the same system, but they will not benefit by either the employer's or the state contributions unless a treaty with their own country guarantees similar advantages to French citizens.

ITALIAN VOTERS MUST PAY FINE OR CAST BALLOT

(Special to The Monitor.)

ROME—The text of the Italian electoral reform bill, to which reference has already been made in this paper, was published on Dec. 29. As was previously announced, it contains the extension of the franchise to all Italian men over 20 who can read and write; and it provides tests for ascertaining the literacy of voters. It makes voting compulsory, enforcing it by a fine of 25 lire (41) for the first omission, and 50 lire (42) for the second omission. The bill also contains a small unimportant list of exemptions.

RADIUM COMBINE KEEPES PRICES UP

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Professor Laby of the university here declares that the present high prices of radium are due to the existence of a ring which has bound itself to maintain the existing rate, which is about 20 times the proper value of the substance.

Professor Laby suggests that the pitchblende which exists in New Zealand should be worked with a view to placing a supply of radium on the market at a reasonable price.

CEMENT SHIPMENTS TO BE INCREASED

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Contractors have been advised that 500 barrels of cement will shortly be used each day, in addition to the usual order, the total shipment daily reaching 7000 barrels, to be equally divided between wood and canvas containers. These increased shipments will begin Feb. 25, and continue during the dry season.

tracts of pulp-wood lasting the United States only seven years.

The conservative commission is bent upon introducing economy of all Canada's resources, not only by keeping her raw materials at home wherever it is advisable, but by educating the people in economical methods of using and re-growing such natural products as this pulp-wood.

BRITISH RAILWAYS MAKE COMPARATIVE TESTS BY EXCHANGING LOCOMOTIVES

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—During the past 12 months an important series of comparative tests of modern passenger engines has been carried out by the London and North-western railway in conjunction with five other leading railways.

The method followed has been for the Northwestern to send one of their engines, in turn, to each of the other companies, receiving in exchange an engine from that company. The Northwestern and the other company then each employed the engine so received on loan to work certain trains alternately with one of its own locomotives, for a period sufficiently long to establish a good basis of comparison, generally from 2000 to 4000 miles; the same coal was used by both engines and accurate records of per-

formance were made. By these means much valuable data has been obtained which should bear fruit in the production of engines of increased efficiency.

Contrary to American practise, it is usual for English railways to build their own locomotives, a policy which has often been severely criticized, though it is probably a sound one under the conditions which obtain in England; where capital outlay is of less moment than the reduction of working expenses and maintenance and the avoidance of breakdowns.

No one who has been in a position to make the comparison will deny that the engines built by the railway companies are superior in materials and workmanship to those which they purchase, though it is possible that they may cost rather more.

TURKEY'S ACTION AWAITED.

(Special to The Monitor.)
ATHENS—M. Gryparis, who succeeded M. Kallergis as foreign minister, will not, according to the decision of the premier, return to Constantinople as ambassador, until Turkey decides to send a minister to Athens. The King has expressed a wish that M. Gryparis should retain his post.

LEATHER IMITATION FOUND.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The Jewish Chronicle announces that a passable imitation of leather may be manufactured entirely from vegetable product. This imitation leather is now being used for boots, shoes, book covers, and many other useful articles.

INTERNATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY WILL BE BUILT AT THE HAGUE

Cost of Institution Expected

to Reach Ten Million Dollars, Which Will Be Subscribed by Capitalists.

FINISH PLANS SOON

(Special to The Monitor.)

THE HAGUE—It is reported that an international university of international law will be established at The Hague, more or less in connection with the international arbitration court. It is anticipated that the different universities in other countries, giving courses in international law generally teach their code of law, whereas the university referred to above will teach law as laid down by the arbitration court at The Hague.

The cost of the institution is estimated at about £10,000,000, and will be subscribed by capitalists interested in furthering the world's peace. It is understood that the plans will be soon finished. The movement is being supported by influential men of various countries, and the necessary funds, if not already promised, will be easily obtained.

It is also believed that the Netherlands government will give their support to the institution, which will be a credit to the country. It is expected that the first stone of the new university will be laid in 1913 during the opening of the Peace Palace at The Hague.

LONDON—Mr. Willows, who made a successful attempt some time ago to fly in his dirigible air vessel, the "City of Cardiff" from the Crystal Palace to Paris, has at last arrived in that city. It is understood that Mr. Willows will, in all probability, leave Paris on Jan. 8.

GERMAN MILITARY DIRIGIBLE NO. III. SAILS ROUND BERLIN

In Making Landing, However, Ship Strikes Roof of House, and Officers and Crew Effect Landing by Aid of Amateur Fire Brigade.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The military dirigible No. III. has begun cruising again, tempted by the clearness of the atmosphere. She made several successful sails around Berlin and as far as Frankfurt on the Oder on two successive days. As however, she was returning to her shed at Tegel, the huge airship was compelled to make a premature descent at Gross Lichtenfelde, some miles away, owing to adverse winds and a lack of gasoline. The landing was fraught with difficulty and the stern of the ship came down on the roof of a private house while the occupants of the car—the well-known pilot, Major Sperling, and two other officers with several mechanics—were suspended in midair. Finally the amateur fire brigade came to the rescue, assisted the aeronauts out of the car, and with the aid of a crowd of interested citizens succeeded in hauling down the ship. Investigations proved the damage to be slight; the ship was deflated and conveyed by soldiers of the airship battalion back to Tegel next morning. The scene had attracted thousands of people to the spot, which was illuminated by the torches of the fire brigade, and flashlight cameras were soon directed to the disabled dirigible and her crew.

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Should he fail to sell the air vessel in the meantime, he will, it is understood, return to Cardiff in the dirigible.

SYDNEY—A prize of £5000 was some time since offered by the commonwealth government for an Australian built flying machine provided it would fulfil certain conditions. Although slow but steady progress has been made in aeronautics in Australia, no machine has been constructed that has fulfilled the desired conditions. One airman, Mr. Woodward, has constructed a monoplane with which a flight of eight minutes' duration has been made, during which time a distance of more than three miles was covered.

LONDON—T. Sopwith, the airman who accomplished the longest flight into the continent in a British-built aeroplane, has been declared the winner of the £4000 offered by Baron de Forest. Mr. Lorraine, who combines acting with flying and made such a fine effort to cross the Irish channel this year, hoped to do even better than Mr. Sopwith before the close of 1910, but while making a preliminary flight previous to starting on his trip to the continent Mr. Lorraine was compelled to land and in so doing wrecked his aeroplane. Mr. Sopwith flew a distance of 169 miles on an all-British aeroplane, steered by a British pilot, having started from the Royal Aero Club grounds at Eastchurch in the Isle of Sheppey, and landing eventually in a field close to the town of Beaumont in Belgium.

ALLAHABAD FAIRS DRAW LARGE CROWDS OF NATIVES TO CITY

Distinguished Visitors There to Attend Indian National Congress and United Provinces Exhibition.

FLYING IS FEATURE

(Special to The Monitor.)

ALLAHABAD, India—The United Provinces exhibition and the Indian national congress have combined to draw an enormous concourse of visitors to Allahabad, and the whole countryside is dotted with the camps of distinguished visitors, while the visitors' camp, to the north of the exhibition grounds, has become a great canvas city with regular streets between the lines of tents and with electric lighting throughout.

The exhibition has proved very popular and the Indian wrestling championships in particular have drawn large crowds of natives. One of the most successful features of the show has been the aviation, daily ascents having been made by M. Pecquet, who has been accompanied at different times by Indians as passengers. It is believed aviation will have a great future in India, for the stable conditions of the atmosphere in this country do away with many of those conditions which have militated against flying in England and on the continent of Europe.

BRAZIL FINDS U. S. MACHINERY BEST

RIO JANEIRO—The largest order for machinery ever placed in Brazil, covering the complete equipment of the new Lloyd Brasiliense plant, was given on Tuesday to a New York house upon the recommendation of Prof. George McDermott of Cornell university, who is here supervising the construction.

The way is now clear for the advancement of the loan negotiations, the French government having insisted on the signature of the boundary treaty before consenting to the American project for placing the republic on a new financial basis.

Roland Falkner, head of the recent American commission to Liberia and now special financial agent in the United States and Europe for Liberia, is paying a visit to Monrovia with the object of hastening the passage of the legislation necessary for sanctioning the loan.

ARMY BEING ORGANIZED.

(Special to The Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Work in connection with the inauguration of the scheme for organization of the army, proposed by Lord Kitchener during his visit, is proceeding rapidly, and in a satisfactory manner, the opinion being that the service will be popular.

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear
The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with story in verse by M. L. Hanan embodying information about sports in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of remarkable creatures of various forms of natural bridges, great waterfalls, lakes and glaciers; of wonderful plants, birds, beasts and fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, blithely playing, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual (blue prints not available). Address, Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Where Does My Money Go?

EXPENSE BOOKS
Personal and Household, will show you. See to \$2.50. 57-62 Franklin St.

girls . . . are able to make yourselves useful, but you must remember that there are hundreds of thousands of poor girls, and even rich girls, who are not so well off as you are, and have no one to show them the best way to do things; one to tell them how to love every thing that is noble and good; and they can help, serve, and defend their country and their King. . . . Girl guides . . . promise to do 'one good turn' to some one every day. So they have to go about searching and thinking whom they can help in any way until their promise is fulfilled. . . . I must now conclude: . . . with the hope that you will sometimes think of the 'girl guides' outside, and do them a 'good turn,' as they would if you need it.

Sig. of the success of this movement may be found in the reports of superintending officers and parents, who testify in innumerable cases to the good effect the training has done on the character of the girls, also in their actual deeds, reported from time to time in the public press. It is quite erroneous to suppose that this training engenders an Amazonian spirit; particular care was taken that it should benefit the girl in every way and serve to make her capable and self-reliant, while it should in no way tend to rob her of her womanliness.

Twenty-two efficiency badges given for

knowledge in such subjects as music, art, gymnastics, needlework, cooking, dairy work, etc., though not as important as the badges for swimming, nursing, life-saving, etc., are offered as inducements to proficiency in a variety of subjects.

The unit for work or play is the group of eight girls, one of whom is the group leader, three groups forming a company, offered by ladies over 21 years of age. Each group is named after a flower, the guides wearing the emblem embroidered on their blouses. The uniform consists of a simple navy blue blouse and skirt, straw hat, tie of company color, and belt with pouch, lanyard and knife, stat and gauntlets.

The training makes for all-round capability, but there is one point also insisted on: "To be men's guides, women must not only understand men so as to be their comrades, they must also maintain a refining influence, and command their respect and admiration."

THE HOME FORUM

Women and Men at Work

DON'T men have the elegantest times!" was the ultimatum in the Youths Companion story, when the new fire horses had raced by for the eighth time, the big red wagon full of swinging, jostling, laughing men. The horses were fresh from Vermont and they were becoming used to city sights by this tearing gallop round the block. At first the household of ladies thought it was a fire—two, three, four, up to seven fire wagons were counted—the town must be burning up. But Betty came running in from the street just then and the policeman had told her all about it.

The cry of the housed womankind of this little story is one that not so very

How Much is a Gallon?

The old school-boy catch, "Which is heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead?" comes to mind as one reads the following account of a somewhat similar problem, cited in the Westminster Gazette:

Henry VI. defined a ton as the weight of 32 cubic feet of water, and a gallon of water was the eighth part of a cubic foot. Henry VII.'s gallon of wheat had a capacity of 274/4 cubic inches, and this is now in existence. A gallon in 1680 was declared to contain 231 cubic inches, and this at the present moment is the standard gallon for liquids for the United States. The Irish gallon, too, has its vicissitudes, but it never attained the majestic magnitude of the glorious Scotch gallon of 840 cubic inches! There is always an inevitable inaccuracy in the use of capacity measures. The general tendency is to use them as little as possible; and in many of the countries using a metric system of weights and measures the practise is to deal with everything by weight. The United States inherited its gallon from this country, but this is by no means the only gallon at present in use across the herring-pond.

There is a milk gallon of 282 cubic inches. In Nebraska 12 pounds of strained honey is a legal gallon. In Kansas the bewildered purchaser has his choice between 6 1/2 pounds of kerosene or eight pounds of castor oil! In Indiana the legal gallon is 11 pounds of molasses.

The dry measure gallons have no reference at all to the liquid measure of either the States or of Great Britain. Hence further confusion.

"Should Women Vote?"

THE Just Government League of Maryland has offered for the best essay on woman suffrage a prize which was won by Miss Marie C. Jones. The essay is reprinted here from the Ledger-Enterprise of Pocomoke City, Md.:

"Right can never produce wrong. Women should vote because it is right for them to do so.

"1. Because it is just. Woman is a parent of the nation. To deprive her of the ballot is as unjust as to deprive a mother of any voice in the government of her children.

"2. Because this is a free country. Woman suffrage means the right to express an opinion by ballot. Woman should have the liberty of expressing an opinion, equally with man, by vote or otherwise, as to who shall make the laws to which she is answerable.

"3. Because taxation without representation is tyranny.

"4. Because mind and not masculinity should reign. The mind is the standard of the man. Mind is sexless. In matters pertaining to religion and conscience all questions as to sex are eliminated. Mind should be the standard in civil government as well as in moral government.

"5. Because the ballot will enable woman to protect home and children. The many cases of non-support and desertion, low wages for women, the condition of women and children in factory and mine and mill, laws in favor of man—these are proof that the chivalry of man cannot always be trusted to protect women and children.

"6. Because God intended woman to be a helpmate to man. This is her mission in the world. Men so acknowledge her in the home, in society, in church, in the business world. Why exclude her from state and national government only?

"In the beginning God said, 'Let them have dominion . . . male and female created He them, and blessed them and said unto them . . . have dominion over every living thing'—a proof that God intended man and woman equally to govern the world."

A Wish for the New Year

To be glad for today; to be given wholly to the work and joy of today; to be intimate with God's out of doors; to read the best books; to think the noblest thoughts; to love that which is true and beautiful; to believe in men; to seek kindness in word and deed; to bring good cheer in human life; to spend time alone with God; to possess the peace of Jesus Christ; to overcome the passion and conflict of the world; to pray for the coming of his kingdom; to live as belonging to that kingdom. Thus may the heavenly Father increase your Christmas joy, and fulfil your hope for the New Year.—Arthur Thomas Fowler.

The Upward Look

There is a tradition that Michael Angelo, by his prolonged and unremitting toil upon the frescoed domes which he wrought, acquired such an habitual upturn of countenance that as he walked the streets, strangers would observe his bearing. In this new year let us cultivate the upward look.—Expositor.

"You never notice anything," Ibsen once said to a friend. "For instance, you don't remember at this moment the color of the wall paper in your own bedroom. But when I enter a strange room I notice the very smallest details. Nothing escapes me. Yes, I see everything."—John Paulsen.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330

Eight Trunk Lines.

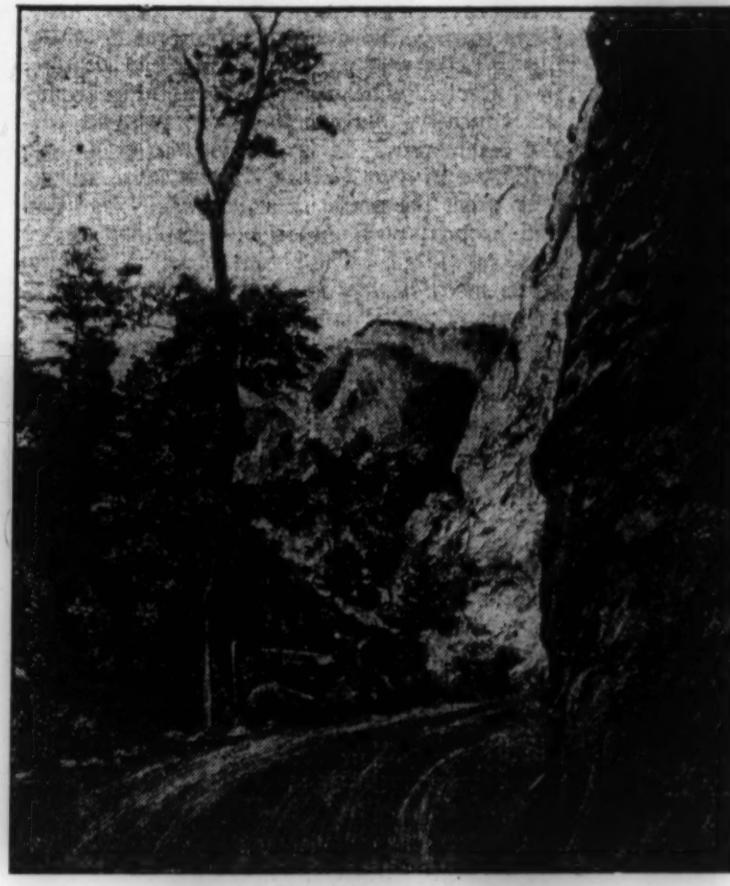
Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

True sympathy always purifies. It cheers. It helps to right seeing. It heals. It strengthens. It exalts and brings one nearer to God. . . . It has always in a pulse of heavenly love. It never aggravates a bad symptom. It never accelerates a wicked course. It stills the troubled waters. It rests and soothes the aching heart. It makes a man hate the mean and low, and love the good and high. It takes one forward into companionships which are above the stars. It is more palatable than food; it is more refreshing than light; it is more fragrant than flowers; it is sweeter than songs.—F. A. Noble.

PILLARS OF HERCULES



IN NORTH CHEYENNE CANYON, COLORADO.

Within the portals of the Pillars of Hercules, north of Cheyenne mountain, near Colorado Springs.

THE Pillars of Hercules is the name long ago given by ancient geography to two opposite promontories, Calpe, which is now the famous Gibraltar, and Point Abyla on the opposite coast of Africa. The African cape is now known as Jebel Musa or Apes Hill. These two promontories, standing at the entrance to the Mediterranean sea, were the gate through which the unknown western ocean was to be attempted. We can today hardly fancy the wonderings and imaginings which for the folk of old must have flown westward over that mysterious

watery waste, out from the mighty pillars, fabled to have been torn asunder by Hercules. Today, in that land of which they little dreamed, but which even then waited them beyond the Atlantic, and far and away in the west of that land, almost as far again, mighty pillars bear the name of the Mediterranean gate. These indeed stand "in the midst of the land," as the name of the inland sea presaged. The dry land has appeared here and these pillars, no more divided by tossing unknown waters, stand sentinel over a landlocked path.

UNDERSTANDING

PERSONAL CHRIST, and he said, "For if I [Jesus] go not away, the Comforter [or spiritual understanding which is your savior] will not come unto you."

The whole mission of Jesus seems to have been to educate the people into a knowledge of Truth, and after delivering his message of peace on earth and good will to men, and proving its practicability, he eventually withdrew as the personal teacher.

Through Mrs. Eddy's scientific definition of God as infinite Mind, or divine Principle, we are being brought face to face with the paramount need of spiritual understanding. The correlative of Mind or Principle must be understanding; therefore the chief end and aim of all human endeavor should be to correct every false belief and get true understanding.

Although Solomon became the wisest and richest man that the world had ever known, he failed to draw the dividing line between material knowledge and spiritual understanding, and finally fell into the hands of his enemies, he not only received understanding, but every material thing that his heart could desire.

It is easy to see how Christendom may fall into the error of believing in God without knowing what that name really implies or one iota of the Principle underlying the teachings of the Bible.

This blind belief is manifestly self-deception, and is the foe of every honest desire for spiritual understanding. The same pitfall of human belief into which mortals have so long been stumbling is still here, and in a modern guise and must be seen and avoided. A mere belief in Christian Science may be no better than any other belief, if it does not emerge from the plane of belief and become understanding.

True individuality involves originality of thought and expression. One person who is an imitation of another person is neither a man nor the likeness of his Maker. The high value that is set upon original ideas and individual convictions even in human affairs indicates a general acceptance of the fundamental idea that man is not a compilation but a revelation.

The Greek conception of an ideal man was an aggregation of perfectly formed human features compounded into one person. Thus they filled their Pantheon with materialized concepts of unknown gods and attributed to each deity a variety of attributes to suit the requirements of popular imagination.

Although civilization and progress have long since discarded this particular form of idolatry, Mrs. Eddy has unmasked the same underlying belief in a more modern and subtle form.

In the presence of sickness, danger, poverty, anxiety or any other discordant condition of mind or body, the only real savior is an understanding that God is All-in-All. Drugs may quiet pain; human help may avert danger; money may allay poverty; and a changed belief may temporarily relieve the pressure of anxious thought; but health, salvation and regeneration can be accomplished alone by understanding—knowing the Truth—for, "the truth shall make you free."

No man is really free until he has gained a true sense of his relationship to God. An understanding heart is the one thing needful. By means of it Jesus

Our American Academy

THE following editorial from the New York Press seems liberal and enlightened. It speaks of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The academy differs from most others in being too modest. It does not appear often enough before the public eye. For the academy, in its way, is doing what our college presidents do when they try to make scholarships look as glorious as athletics to undergraduates. One of its functions is to make us realize, in our lucid moments, that the best sellers aren't always the best books. Of course this isn't an easy job. But it was worth tackling.

A hundred years from now the novels and stories of Henry James may not be widely read. But a few persons will read them as long as any interest lasts in the art of inventing and representing strange and exquisite relations between human beings, of making the rarer loyalties so intense as to become part of an experience we would never have got for ourselves. It is right and wise in the academy to honor one of the most distin-

guished and least popular among American artists in prose.

But the academy has no weakness for unpopularity in itself. It is built of the most miscellaneous materials. It contains men who have served brokers less as writers than as intelligent brokers. It even contains a mediocrities or two; not to make use of those harsher words known as proper names. Theodore Roosevelt would be the first to admit that purely as a writer (except in the moral sense of purely), he scarcely belongs in a body to which neither Mrs. Wharton, nor Mr. Dooley, nor George Santayana has yet been admitted. Yes, Mr. Roosevelt would be the first to admit this, if we hadn't forestalled him.

"Every great book has a great sale," says the foolish lady in the play; "every great statue is set up in a great square; every great picture fetches a great price." The academy exists to remind us that this isn't true. And we all need to be reminded.

An Ancient Mexican Instrument

The United States consul at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mex., reporting the discovery of an ancient Mexican musical instrument, says: "The 'marimba' is said to have been found in use among the Indians when the conquerors arrived.

It is at the present time in common use in Chiapas, and through the southern regions of Mexico; also in Guatemala. It might be compared to an enormous xylophone, but with the metallic sound absent, being made entirely of wood, the body, which rests on four legs, being constructed of cedar and the keys of hormiguilla wood. Graduated strips of this wood reproduce the different notes, the tones being softened and resonated by sounding boxes underneath. The marimba is played by four men, who strike the keys with what might be likened to diminutive drumsticks, made of hard wood, and tipped with rubber. Many of these men play in a masterly style that astonishes and charms the unaccustomed listener. The tones produced are somewhat similar to those of the harp, and the 'arias' rendered are often indescribably sweet and emotional, most of them native compositions, resembling in character the plaintive music of Andalusia."—St. James Gazette.

The Wonder of Aviation

IMAGINE the sensations of one who exploring or voyaging, might have been out of communication with the world during the last 2 1/2 years, and who, on his return, in October last, might have been taken to witness the aviation meet at Belmont park. Could anything have been more astounding than what he must have seen on that occasion, supplementing as it did the record of the two years' achievement in this field? . . . Straining his eye for the first glimpse of a biplane that has disappeared in the zenith, when he last perceives it, he may indeed feel . . . like some watcher of the skies. When a new planet swims into his ken. The thought that that speck, catching the glint of the sun far beyond the cloud heights of our ordinary apprehension, is not an eagle breaking the sky, but a fellow-man in a machine of man's devising, is staggering to our credibility. It is like Keats before the Elgin marbles: "My spirit is too weak; mortality Weighs heavily on me like unwilling sleep."

And whether it be the lightning-like swiftness, the gliding beauty, or the dancing rhythm and flow of these new yachts of the air, we seem at last to have reached the goal of the man who despaired of inventing a new sensation.—Century.

The Cedar Tree

The cedar was considered by the Hebrews as the monarch of the trees, on account of its magnitude and majesty, and the durability of its wood, which some supposed to be indestructible. The oriental cedar has a strong balsamic odor, and hence the whole forest is so perfumed by fragrance that a walk through it is delightful. Mt. Lebanon was in ancient times covered with cedars. The psalmist said of the righteous: "He shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon."

In conclusion we may sum up the whole matter by paraphrasing the words of the great Preacher of Israel: Hear ye children: wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; not the wisdom of this world which is foolishness with God, but true wisdom which reflects the divine Mind; and with all thy getting, get spiritual understanding.

It is easy to see how Christendom may fall into the error of believing in God without knowing what that name really implies or one iota of the Principle underlying the teachings of the Bible.

This blind belief is manifestly self-deception, and is the foe of every honest desire for spiritual understanding. The same pitfall of human belief into which mortals have so long been stumbling is still here, and in a modern guise and must be seen and avoided. A mere belief in Christian Science may be no better than any other belief, if it does not emerge from the plane of belief and become understanding.

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With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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Boston, Mass.

Children's Department

Toys of Today

There are over 200 toy factories in Nuremberg. So important is the industry of toymaking in Bavaria and Saxony, which sends out many wooden toys, that a paternal government has established schools where toymaking is taught.

It is not the only government that regards toymaking seriously. An occupation

PICTURE PUZZLE



FRUIT

What dessert?

ANSWER TO RIDDLE.

HONORABLE MENTION.
Answer to puzzle sent in by Doris Chapman.

Thackeray wrote his one child's story, "The Rose and the Ring," as a kind of Christmas play. Fat Prince Bulbo and fine Prince Giglio, with the maidens they loved, and the queer adventures that story will simply make you laugh; it has nothing at all sad in it, not a single tear, even when Rosalba almost gets eaten by the Bons; because, you see, you are just sure she will be saved somehow.—St. Nicholas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 11, 1911.

What "Tech" Asks

THE case for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in its appeal to the commonwealth for additional aid may be briefly and simply stated. It receives from every student a tuition fee of \$250 a year; it expends \$470 a year upon the education of each student. Its tuition fee is among the highest charged by educational establishments in this country. It is so high as to exclude many deserving young people from its privileges; to increase the charges would be to impair the usefulness of the school. At a time, particularly, when there is such an insistent demand for technical knowledge, the aim of the community, the state and of private philanthropy should be to place training such as the institute can impart within the reach of an ever widening circle of claimants. Manifestly the income of "Tech" cannot be enlarged at the cost of its usefulness. Neither can the character of its instruction be lowered that its outgo may be made to balance with its income. Efficiency in the conduct of the institution, however, is no less desirable than expensive. First-class teachers cannot be employed in these days at second-class salaries. Proficient instructors are in great demand. If the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to hold its own as the premier engineering school of this country, and as one of the best in the world, it must be through the continuance of a policy that has gained for it so eminent a position.

The school receives from the state of Massachusetts at the present time \$25,000 a year toward the maintenance. It is the recipient also of interest upon certain endowment funds. But it would still show an annual deficit were it not for voluntary contributions from its alumni and friends. An agreed sum annually from the former has helped the school to tide over financial stringency in the last few years. This agreement is about to expire by limitation. Over and above all this, the school is confronted with the necessity of moving into larger and better quarters.

Eight hundred students from Massachusetts alone are enrolled. Figured at the per capita loss mentioned above, the net cost of these students to the school is \$176,000 per annum. The president and corporation of the institute feel that it is not asking too much of the commonwealth to contribute less than two thirds of this amount yearly in consideration of the benefits accruing to its citizenship. But there are other considerations. "Tech" attracts pupils in great numbers from all parts of the country and from all parts of the world. The scholarship fees are only a part, and in many cases only a small part, of the expenditures of these students. They never wholly cease their connection with the school. Long years after graduation their thoughts and their footsteps turn to Boston, to Massachusetts and to New England. Their gratitude and their friendship are valuable assets of city, state and section. The name of Massachusetts is written large across many of the greatest achievements of American engineering. M. I. T. alumni have impressed the fame of their alma mater upon our times. The school is peculiarly a Massachusetts and a Boston institution, and Massachusetts and Boston will be merely consulting their own interests by studying its needs and promptly supplying them.

MEETING in Boston, the master painters and decorators of Massachusetts are assembled in a city where the artistic is made practical through training, and the practical always has in view artistic applications.

Advertising Dock Facilities

ADVERTISING which, so far as American news or trade publications are able to show, has never been discovered or developed in this otherwise progressive land.

This might, to begin with, be called heavy advertising, with all that the term implies, for it has to do with dockage facilities and accommodations for shipping. In the United Kingdom they advertise docks. And they stint not in the employment of space wherein the shipowner is informed of the superiority of certain docks over others. The British mariner may pick up his favorite periodical when nearing port, or, like as not, one is handed him by the pilot, and there he learns in display type that it will be to his advantage to moor his vessel to a certain dock that has facilities and accommodations splendidly worthy of advertising and that is neither afraid nor ashamed to advertise them. Thus, the British shipper may learn, for instance, that in the seaport of the British Isles toward which he is sailing or steaming is a dock that can lade and unlade him with all possible despatch, because he is equipped with modern hydraulic hoists and cranes, and is in touch with trackage of the most direct rail route to everywhere worth while.

There is evidently sharp competition in the dock business. It seems to be the aim of the dock owners to please. In some cases the advertisements are made up of half-tone illustrations that give a very fair idea of the generous extent to which capital is invested in Great Britain in enterprises relating to the sea.

This matter can hardly pass the observation of the thinking man on this side without leading him to reflect that time was when the docks of the seaports of his country were in much greater demand than they are now, and to hope that something may be done in the near future to restore the nation's merchant marine. For it must occur to him that the United Kingdom is a great maritime nation mainly for the reason that it has never lost sight of its shipping interests. And it may be possible for him to see that the United States government, by pursuing a very simple business policy, might succeed in so changing things that some day, over here, dock advertising would become not only possible but profitable.

It is the rule everywhere, and Boston is no exception to it, that in order to interest voters in an election the election itself must be interesting.

ECONOMY is often talked of, but usually without serious intent, in connection with graduation exercises. Therefore, the Wakefield (Mass.) high school's senior class displays courage, wisdom and foresight by voting to make this year's arrangements simple in character, while subtracting nothing from the educative and entertaining features of the ceremonies. It is not easy to take the initiative in a movement of this kind, however great the need. Breaking with tradition always stirs criticism and protest, until experience demonstrates clearly that no mistake was committed. The habits of several generations seem deep rooted when attempts are made to supplant them. If we bring ourselves to look upon the lavish outlay for the average graduation exercises as a habit, there will be less difficulty, perhaps, in understanding what a tenacious hold the idea of luxury once a year at these ceremonies has upon ambitious children and proud parents.

Provided that accumulated wealth were equitably distributed, there could be no lively objection to most of the demands that precedent has imposed upon graduating classes. But the distribution is unequal, and yet wholly unnecessary things become apparently indispensable as the student advances toward the diploma. In numerous instances self-sacrificing fathers and mothers go to lengths entirely uncalled for, that their daughters, particularly, may be provided with the same expensive accessories that bedeck their wealthier classmates. While such a consideration possibly is not actuating at Wakefield, it is unquestionably a strong argument for abolition of unnecessary school customs wherever they begin to prove a hardship. The rights of those in moderate circumstances ought to enter into the scheme of events in schools as well as elsewhere.

Sometimes it is easier to adopt the simplicity motto than to follow it. But the plans of the Wakefield seniors are definitely outlined; those for the girls include dispensing with carriages at the exercises and reception, carrying no flowers, the selection of neat, serviceable gowns by a committee. Possibly a group photograph of class members will be arranged for instead of individual pictures. Economies thus effected would, in one way or another, benefit everybody.

In deciding upon an economical graduation, the Wakefield seniors are not working out a new thought, but one that was brought forward years ago, and toward which popular taste again is leaning. Acquisition of a public school diploma ought not to entail expenses that are sometimes almost prohibitive. Seniors of any Massachusetts high school can well afford to give practical approval to economy and simplicity, and their graduation festivities offer an unparalleled opportunity.

WHETHER official activity on the Boston & Maine railroad means electrification of the western division or something else is a point in regard to which President Mellon could give the public full and explicit information, undoubtedly, if he would.

WHEN it is known that fully 80 per cent of all the gasoline motor cars manufactured in this country are now licensed under the Selden patent, the importance of the decision handed down by Judge Noyes on Monday in the United States court of appeals, in reversal of the decree of Judge Hough of the United States circuit court holding the patent valid, will be recognized. The litigation over this patent has been in progress since 1903. There could hardly be cited a more striking fact than this in support of the movement for the reformation of American judicial procedure. Both in the interest of the claimant and of the parties charged with trespassing upon his rights as patentee, to say nothing of the interests of the public, the case might well have been disposed of within a few months of its commencement. While Judge Noyes' decision upsets completely the position taken by Judge Hough, there is still the possibility of much further delay before the matter shall be finally disposed of. It is announced, indeed, that preparations have already been made to take the matter to the United States supreme court. This proceeding, if carried out, will make possible the expiration of the Selden patent before the suit is closed, thus rendering its satirical phase, from the point of view of justice, all the more pronounced.

The people are in reality more concerned in this feature of the case than in any other, for if the patentee has been right in his contention, as held by Judge Hough, or wrong in his contention, as held by Judge Noyes, the case could have dragged along through all these years only at the wholly unnecessary cost of one or the other of the parties in interest, and, consequently, to the detriment of equity and public morality.

Patents will expire, royalties will cease, unnecessary promotional expenses will be cut in due time, court decision or no court decision. The automobile through lower prices will find a new and a wider market, and, on the whole, a more profitable one. But the menace of the law's delay will remain unless instances of this kind shall have the effect of giving sweeping impetus to the judicial reform movement.

The intelligent masses are for it; the bar associations are for it; the bench is in declared sympathy with it; the President advocates and recommends it. All that is necessary to bring it about is constructive legislation, and this the people should insist upon.

IT MAY be that the California aeronaut newspaper carrier who was four hours late on his route got hold of some issues of the San Francisco dailies containing heavy editorials on the Panama exposition contest.

GOVERNOR HARMON of Ohio made no inaugural address on the occasion of his entering upon his second term. This establishes a precedent that may be honored in the observance with good results hereafter in other states.

CANNING of oysters, as has been shown in this newspaper, is a very prosperous industry. But the question now arises, can the oyster trust be canned?

THE veteran engine driver who received a handsome locomotive as a Christmas present cannot do much with it until somebody presents him a railroad.

THERE ought to be some arrangement in New York city that will enable it to find its chamberlain when he is needed.

Economical Graduations

LAST March, during the progress of the first regular session of the present Congress, and after a protracted period of acrimonious opposition to the speaker on the part of a combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, the House sustained a motion of appeal from the decision of the chair, and thus, in a specific manner, stamped with its disapproval "the thing that had come to be known as Cannonism." On Monday of this week the House by an overwhelming majority sustained Speaker Cannon on a ruling identical with the one made by him last March. This time only twenty-six Democrats united with the twenty-seven insurgents who stood by their guns. Vindication of the fairness of the speaker's interpretation of the rules of the House was by this action made complete, and this is a matter that has more than personal or partizan importance. Mr. Cannon is speaker today; Mr. Clark will be speaker tomorrow. The Republicans are going out; the Democrats are coming in. But always the House of Representatives of the United States governs itself.

This is the point that should not be forgotten by the plain citizen who is asked to join in an outcry against the man who, for the time being, happens to be the presiding officer of the lower house of Congress. There has scarcely ever been a session of that body in which the rulings of the speaker have been acceptable to both sides. It is not in the nature of things that they should be, since the speaker is invariably chosen by the majority. The minority is always the aggressive party in legislative assemblies; it is the constitutional opposition; its province is to keep a vigilant eye upon the proceedings; its usual practise is to find fault with methods of procedure; its criticism is directed most frequently against the presiding officer, whose duty it is to enforce the rules made by the majority.

In the last fifty years there has not been a single speaker, Republican or Democrat, who has escaped altogether the charge of unfairness. The fate of a resolution or of a bill often hinges upon a decision by the chair with relation to some point of procedure apparently only remotely connected with the measure and having no bearing whatever upon its merits. The opposition, however, wants advantage, and may seek to obtain it through some evasion of the rules. The speaker perceives the object, brings his gavel down, defeats the tactics of the opposition, and then comes an uproar of protest against Colfaxism, Blaineism, Randallism, Carlisleism, Reedism, Cannonism, czarism.

The House of Representatives governs itself absolutely. There is no power under the constitution that can dictate to it or meddle with it legitimately. It adopts rules for its government. It elects a speaker to apply and to enforce them. He can be unseated at any time by a majority of one. He can never enforce a rule against the wishes of the House, for that body by a majority of one can reverse his decision. He is a servant, not a czar.

The rules of the House were not made yesterday, last week or last year. They have grown up through the time the House has been in existence. They are the fruits of experience. They are not changed, save in minor respects, when the political complexion of the House changes. Champ Clark will be found in the Sixty-second Congress (assuming his elevation to the speakership) enforcing practically the same rules that Joseph G. Cannon is enforcing in the Sixty-first. The action of the Democrats on Monday proves that they do not care to change the rules. If in some respects the rules were inconvenient for the Democratic minority in recent Congresses, they will in all likelihood prove inconvenient for the Republican minority in coming Congresses. This is one of the penalties of political defeat. It is not pleasant for the minority, but it is a condition that must be borne just so long as majority rule and representative government shall be regarded as desirable.

PRESIDENT EMERITUS SEELYE of Smith College, when he retired from the presidency last September, submitted a report, just published, containing matter of interest with reference to instructors in institutions like Smith. The statements made are no less valuable for the information they impart than they are commendable for frankness. Manifestly, it was the sole aim of Dr. Seelye to present such a matter as the relationship of the college to its teachers with perfect clearness. Thus, at the very outset he did not hesitate to say that the faculty was not as well compensated as it should be. Some of its members could obtain, and had actually declined, larger salaries elsewhere. Attachment for the college held them to their positions.

The report assumes that it will probably be a long time before teachers are as well paid for their services as men are in industrial callings. Dr. Seelye holds, however, that the prospect of a lucrative salary will not of itself attract the right sort of person to the teachers' profession; "but," he hastens to say, "the supply of good teachers will be lacking as long as their salaries are insufficient to give them a decent and comfortable maintenance."

The statement immediately following this, that "at present there are not enough good teachers to meet the demand, and the faculties of most colleges are made up of those who merely pass and of those who are highly prized," is the one that has interest for us here. There are obvious reasons why the salary deemed insufficient for a man of family should prove, generally speaking, adequate to the requirements of a woman without family. The class of men capable of filling high professorships are the very men demanded by and welcomed in the industrial and commercial world. Dr. Seelye does not touch upon the sex question in his report, but the statements contained in the latter with reference to the difficulty of obtaining thoroughly competent teachers point, as many similar statements have pointed in the past, to the great opportunity afforded women teachers who aim for the topmost rounds of the ladder. The same inducement to remain in the teachers' profession is not there; for men, probably never will be there again; the field is full of promise for women who will not be content with secondary places, or content to be classified with those who "merely pass."

There is a nation-wide dearth of good teachers. While the salaries paid instructors in general are, perhaps, not what they should be, there is no lack of fairly lucrative employment for the teacher of excellence, and excellence is the point to which women teachers should aspire.

Vindication in the House

A Fine Field for Women